"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,092. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, possibly showers; winds southerly, shifting to northerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.58½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, expressing profound emotion because of the grave disorders in Italy. Benedetto Brin, the Italian Minister of Marine, died in Rome. The French fishery on the Grand Banks is almost ruined on account of the British prohibition of the export of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon. A force of troops has relieved the missionaries at Kwellu on the west coast of Africa.—Page 7.

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The Sixty-ninth and Ninth Regiments marched through the city yesterday en route for the camp at Chickamauga. The Sixty-ninth, from Camp Black, marched up Fifth Avenue and around the Cathedral and thence to the ferry at Twenty-third Street, and the Ninth, from Peekskill, landed at Twenty-second Street and marched down Broadway to the Cortlandt Street Ferry. Everywhere the troops were received with enthusiasm, and great crowds thronged the lines of march.

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The Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Winona Lake devoted the day to the discussion of finances of the home missions and college branches of the church.

Mayor Van Wyck has not yet appointed a Police Commissioner to succeed William E. Philips. The Republican politicians are still talking, but no formal action has been taken to test the legality of McCullagh's removal. Acting Chief Devery tells the police the city is not to be "wide open."

The inquest in the case of Adelbert Kaminsky, one of the men killed by the collapse of the building in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was concluded yesterday. Another victim of the disaster, William Cochran, succumbed to his injuries yesterday. Former Building Inspector Montgomery has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

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At the dinner of the Canadian Society of New York last evening Andrew Pattullo, member of the Canadian Parliament, voiced the sympathy of his compatriots with us in the war with Spain.

A storm in New Jersey yesterday washed away the railroad track at Byram. Many outbuildings were destroyed. A church at Lafayette, N. Y., which was struck by lightning was burned to the ground.

At the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction yesterday John Smyth, a colored speaker, described the conditions existing among the negroes of Virginia, and showed the necessity for a thorough reform of the prison system in that State. Prof. W. A. Brewer lectured upon the inherent savagery in children.

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The Board of Aldermen yesterday declined to recognize the election of Howard P. Okie, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to obtain an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

In a final ruling on contract obligations made yesterday, Corporation Counsel Whalen declared that the city had not exceeded its debt limit, and that all the contracts entered into under Mayor Strong's administration were legal.

At a meeting of the Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary yesterday the Executive Committee to which had been intrusted the duty of attempting to settle the controversy between the Alumni Association and the Seminary Trustees over the Alumni Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion made a report.

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RUMORS OF THE CADIZ FLEET.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Madrid, published this afternoon, says:

"No news is allowed out of Cadiz, and, although it is announced to-day that Admiral Camara starts hence to-morrow to rejoin the fleet, it would not be surprising to learn that the squadron has already left and that the presence of Admiral Camara, as well as the official announcements anent the fleet shortly sailing westward, have been a blind to cover its departure.

"There is some anxiety here as to whether Admiral Cervera's entire squadron has been able to reunite in Cuban waters. If the Ministers are aware of the precise whereabouts of Admiral Cervera, they are keeping it secret."

MADRID, May 24.—According to published news here Admiral Camara, the commander of the Cadiz squadron, has been fully instructed and returns to Cadiz to-night.

Admiral Camara has gone back to Cadiz with sealed orders. It is said that on his arrival there he will arrange for manoeuvres of his ships at sea, for trials of speed, gunnery, and everything, in order to satisfy himself that the squadron is in an efficient condition. He will then depart for a destination undivulged.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Navy Department has advices from Cadiz that the topedo boat destroyers Destructor and Proserpina have been put in order. The Alfonso XIII. and Pelayo are expected to remain at Cadiz with the home squadron.

A dispatch from Madrid on Saturday last announced that Admiral Camara, after having had several conferences with the Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, had returned to Cadiz, and it was added that his fleet would sail under sealed orders.

Considering the apparent importance of the Spanish Admiral's business at Madrid, the Spanish censor appears to be allowing reports of his movements, or alleged movements, to be cabled quite freely, which naturally throws suspicion upon the genuineness of the statements made public at Madrid.

PLENTY OF COAL FOR CERVERA.

The Hamburg-American steamship Polaria, which left Key West May 19, arrived here yesterday in ballast. The Polaria sailed from Santiago de Cuba, where she had unloaded a cargo, and was to have gone to Havana to take away passengers, but, owing to the blockade, of which she learned, she proceeded to Key West to get a permit from the United States Government to pass the blockade. The necessary permission had been obtained, when the company, to prevent any embarrassment to this Government, decided to abandon the trip and ordered her here.

The officers of the Polaria expressed the opinion that Santiago was impregnable. Asked as to the coal supply there, they said they thought there was about 5,000 tons, or enough to coal Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The Views of Marshal Campos.

LONDON, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Marshal Martinez Campos, in the course of an interview, has said that the salvation of the Philippines is in the hands of the natives themselves, and that much care ought to be exercised to win them to our side. He pooh-poohed the alarming rumors about England and Gibraltar. The important thing, he declared, is that Admiral Cervera should be able to divide the American squadron."

[illegible] the Electrical Exhibition [illegible]

FLEETS MAY MEET AT SANTIAGO

Madrid Reports that Cervera Is Still There.

AMERICAN SHIPS OUTSIDE

Gen. Blanco Describes the Situation to His Government.

TWO SHIPS DESTROYED?

A Dispatch from Haiti Intimates that Spain Has Lost the Vizcaya and the Alfonso XIII.

LONDON, May 25.—The following dispatch has been received from Madrid, dated 1 A. M. Wednesday:

"Nothing positive is revealed as to the situation. Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has received a cablegram from Gen. Blanco saying that American warships are in front of Santiago. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a lengthy dispatch from Admiral Cervera, replying in full to instructions.

"The Minister of Marine receives nobody. He is working day and night. Yesterday he presented to the Queen Regent every detail of the plans at Santiago de Cuba, showing the defenses and the security of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

"The latest rumor is that a Spanish warship has captured an American warship in Cuban waters."

A dispatch to The Financial News from Port de Paix, Haiti, says:

"Admiral Cervera is believed to have divided his fleet, and it is reported that the Vizcaya and the Alfonso XIII. have been destroyed."

MADRID, May 24.—It is officially announced that the squadron of Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 24.—According to current rumor here, the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, which arrived recently at Santiago de Cuba, subsequently sailed from that port, destination unknown.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR FLEETS.

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MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, May 24.—The waters south of Cuba have suddenly become the scene of great naval activity.

Commodore Schley, who left Key West last Thursday with the United States battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, and the armed yacht Scorpion, is believed to be cruising off Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson was at Key West last Friday morning. It was the opinion of naval officers that he would sail for Cienfuegos soon by the eastern route, the two fleets thus completing the circle of Cuba.

The battleship Iowa followed Commodore Schley on Friday, but was overtaken off Cape San Antonio on Saturday by the torpedo boat Dupont, with secret instructions. The battleship immediately increased her speed to the limit, and when last seen was guarding the entrance to the passage between the Isle of Pines and Cuba. The Dupont rushed on toward Cienfuegos.

Five British warships are now in the vicinity of Jamaica. The Spanish twelve-hundred-ton passenger steamer Purisima Concepcion is here. She is afraid to venture out. The numerous rumors as to the sighting of the phantom Spanish fleet in this vicinity are quite unsubstantiated.

SPANISH FLEET LOCATED.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 24.—The movements of the United States fleet, which are known here, make it absolutely certain no battle has yet occurred, but the Spanish fleet has been definitely located.

Every preparation has been made by the United States naval authorities for destroying the Spanish fleet, which is known to be off the Island of Cuba. All signs point to a decisive battle some day this week.

The hospital ship Solace and her surgeons were ordered long ago to be ready for service at a moment's notice, but no fresh orders have been issued.

SPAIN WANTS AN EVEN FIGHT.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 24.—A local newspaper, the Matin, says that Rear Armiral Osborne of the British Navy, who left for New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Curacao a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo boats. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept battle unless with an equal number of ships, and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers. Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

DESPONDENCY IN MADRID.

MADRID, May 24.—The same mysterious silence reigns in official circles to-night as characterized last night. The Government discloses nothing from the seat of war. La Correspondencia Espana observes:

"An unexplained feeling of despondency is noticeable. As no bad news has been received, we can only suggest that this feeling is caused by fears of a prolongation of the war."

CONFIDENCE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Washington has palpitated with excitement to-day over news which the Navy Department would not corroborate that Admiral Sampson had met Admiral Cervera in the Windward Passage and had destroyed the Spanish fleet. The news came from London, but up to a late hour Secretary Long admitted, with great regret, that he was unable to support it with any information he had received from Admiral Sampson or any other officer of the United States.

During the forenoon the report was circulated about the Navy Department that the Secretary of the Navy had received a long dispatch and that it was from Admiral Sampson. This story was accepted by all who heard it as containing confirmation of the press dispatches from Europe, but after inquiry it seemed to have arisen from the fact that a dispatch had been received from Admiral Dewey giving information of the situation in Manila. It was somewhat gratifying to those who wondered how Dewey had been getting along without reinforcements in a place surrounded by enemies, but there was so much confidence in Admiral Dewey's ability to take care of himself that there had not been deep anxiety on his account, as there is now on account of the fleets in the waters of Cuba and the Caribbean Sea.

Letters from Key West, arriving late or becoming public to a limited extent long after they have reached Washington, convey the information that about everything that can steam, sail, or be towed has been forced into the service to assist Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley to box up Admiral Cervera and force him to give battle, if he has not escaped. Not a word of the elaborate preparations, except by way of roundabout hints, has come from Key West, the newspaper correspondents having been put on their honor not to give intimations of operations that can assist the enemy in the slightest particular.

The Administration Confident.

All the talk in the meeting of the Cabinet to-day indicated the confidence of the Administration in the early receipt of good news from Admiral Sampson. One Cabinet officer who expressed the greatest eagerness to hear from Sampson and Schley, and who has no doubt that the news, when it comes, will be "great," admitted that the outside limit of time in which it was expected that the vessels of the United States and Spain must meet had passed yesterday, and that official information might arrive at any moment either that Cervera was bottled up or that his fleet was at the bottom of the ocean.

"I do not look first for unofficial information," said he, "for the reason that the commanding officer of the United States forces has concluded that he can get along quite as well and without as much possibility of injurious observation if he excludes newspaper boats, as he has done."

The Administration is determined that if Cervera will not fight, but manifests a determination to get away and return to Spain, to follow him up and "kill" his fleet before it can reach its own side of the Atlantic. To do this might require the sending of coal ships along with the United States fleet for some distance, but if any accident should happen to any of the Spanish vessels, or the supply of coal should run out, Admiral Cervera would have to run the risk of destruction, or else abandon a disabled vessel in the hope of getting off with the others, or perhaps be overtaken by single ships until the whole fleet was gobbled up. It is calculated by naval officers that the Spanish fleet has now about exhausted its fuel, and that it cannot undertake the difficult task of retreating. The only honorable outcome to Spain is for Spain's ships to try conclusions at once, while the coal bunkers and the food supplies are not completely exhausted.

A Battle Considered Inevitable.

There will be no news now from Sampson or Schley until one or both of them has tested the inclination or ability of Admiral Cervera to fight. Naval officers laugh at the suggestion that if Cervera should give the United States ships the slip the vessels of Sampson's and Schley's fleets would be again withdrawn to Key West to be used as convoys to protect the transports in moving the army to Cuba, leaving Cervera to stay in these waters or to return, as he pleases.

"Admiral Sampson," said a naval officer of experience and spirit, "is reasonably free to move and act as he chooses. He has the opportunity to carve a place in our history alongside of that of Dewey. You will not catch him coming back empty-handed to hear the gibes of a disappointed people. Explanations will be of no avail if he does not render a good account of himself under his instruction to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet. If he does that explanations will never be asked for by anybody. And I think that to-morrow will bring the opportunity for us to cheer for Sampson and Schley along with Dewey."

LONDON HEARS OF A BATTLE.

LONDON, May 24.—Persistent rumors were in circulation here early to-day to the effect that a great naval battle had been fought in the vicinity of the Windward Passage, between the eastern end of Cuba and the western part of Haiti, in which both the American squadrons closed in on the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, and completely destroyed the Spanish ships.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to Reuter's Telegram Company yesterday evening, said nothing was known there of the reported battle in the Windward Passage, adding that no American or Spanish warships had visited Jamaican ports since the beginning of the war.

The London newspapers take it for granted that the ships reported yesterday by Lloyds' agent at Para, Brazil, as having arrived there at 9 o'clock on Monday morning from Rio Janeiro, were the Oregon, the Marietta, and the Buffalo.

HAVANA ADVISES MADRID.

MADRID, May 24.—A dispatch received here from Havana says:

"Secret orders have been given to Admiral Cervera as to what course to pursue in the event of the Americans attempting to cut communications between Cuba and Spain.

"American warships continue to occupy stations outside of Havana, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Santiago de Cuba. There are now nineteen American warships before Havana."

THE TERROR AT ST. PIERRE.

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ST. PIERRE, May 24.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is being coaled by the Spanish steamer Alicante. The Alicante lies at the mouth of the Fort de France harbor. It was all along supposed that she was a hospital ship, but there is now no doubt that she carries a cargo of coal for the Spanish warships. Her pretensions to be a hospital ship were obviously put forward as a blind.

The United States Consul has cautioned the French officials of the port not to allow the Terror to take coal in excess of the quantity necessary to carry the Terror to the nearest Spanish port. It is reported that the Terror will leave Martinique to-morrow. She is understood to be in good condition.

THE OREGON HAS ARRIVED.

Battleship from the Pacific Coast Reported Safe at Jupiter, Fla.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—A special to The Constitution reports the safe arrival of the United States battleship Oregon at Jupiter, Fla.

NEWSPAPER BOATS EXCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In addition to the belated policy of censorship adopted in regard to the transmission of reports of naval movements by telegraph, it appears that the Navy Department has decided to dispense with the attendance of newspaper dispatch boats upon the fleet in Cuban waters.

The information reaches here that before the beginning of the recent operation of the squadrons of Sampson and Schley against the Spanish fleet, notification was given to all the newspaper boats which have been watching and reporting the blockade that they would not be allowed to follow the warships on their cruise. The notice was peremptory, it is understood, and its strict enforcement is supposed here to account for the lack of news from the fleets, which has amounted to a famine for the last week. Had the newspaper boats been with Sampson and Schley on their cruise in pursuit of the Spanish flying squadron it is reasoned that the telegraphic censorship at Florida points would not have prevented the receipt of information by other routes, from some one of the many cable stations in the West Indies.

The permission given by the Navy Department to the dispatch boats to follow the fleets on previous cruises has been very seriously criticised here as inimical to the best interests of the service and altogether an undignified proceeding. It has given rise to considerable unfavorable comment abroad, also, and has been the particular butt of sarcasm from the German Emperor, who is said to have derived considerable amusement from the spectacle of a fleet of warships attended by a convoy of newspaper boats. Whether these criticisms have resulted in the decision of the Navy Department to exclude the boats is not known, but the decision is generally commended as a wise one.

The presence of the newspaper craft may not have done any harm, it is pointed out, so long as the naval operations were confined to a peaceful blockade, but now that a serious naval campaign is on it is recognized that it is the part of wisdom to free the fleet from such espionage.

SAMPSON'S TRIP TO KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A group of naval theorists who have been insisting that Admiral Sampson did not return all the way from San Juan to Key West, but has been in the Windward Passage since soon after May 12, watching for Admiral Cervera, and waiting for coal supplies to be sent to him from the Key West naval station, have reluctantly abandoned their theory as mistaken. There is no doubt that Admiral Sampson was at Key West on May 19, a letter from an officer of the New York having been received here. It was sent on the 19th and announced the arrival of the fleet on the morning of that day. Other information is that it left again on the same day, retracing the route it had just followed from the eastward.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the scouts did not overtake the Admiral, as they were expected to do, and that he lost some time that he might have used to great advantage in sailing through the Windward Passage and to the southwestward to intercept Cervera, as he was making his way to Santiago. Until the fleet is really heard from as having struck a telling blow, there will be naval officers who will continue to regret that the strategic advantages of possession of the Windward Passage, which have been dwelt upon in studies of naval strategy for years, were not used a trifle earlier in this last undertaking.

Cruising in the lower run of the passage, between Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica, Admiral Sampson would have been right in the way of Cervera. He could scarcely have reached Santiago without being observed by Sampson's scouts. He could not sail at a swift rate, unless he spurted much more quickly than he had been accustomed to doing, and so could not have then escaped. It is admitted that the difficulty of coaling the fleet of Admiral Sampson in an emergency like this would not have been insuperable. A vessel like the Minneapolis or the Columbia, if at Key West, might have saved him a part of his long voyage back to Key West, and would certainly have enabled him to be at Santiago a week earlier than he reached that port.

DUTIES OF THE WAR BOARD.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Having become the object of sundry newspaper and Congressional observations, most of them critical, the War Board, sometimes described as the Strategy Board, has made an unofficial explanation, corroborating, in most respects, a statement made last night by a naval officer, who defended the board to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The explanation sets forth that the War Board has devoted itself not to the formulation of theories of campaign, arbitrarily laid out in the room of the board and presented to the naval commanders, to be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances, but to the collection of information that would be valuable to the commanders and the sending of it to them as fast as it could be collected.

Secretary Long has assisted the members of the board to fortify themselves before the public by declaring that "the board has not made a single mistake since the beginning of the war." Admiral Sampson, according to assurances given to-day, has acted entirely according to his judgment in all the movements he has made, and has been assisted in making them by the cooperation of the board. It is believed that the usefulness of the War Board will be demonstrated fully when it becomes necessary for the army and the navy to cooperate in a landing enterprise. Then it will be absolutely necessary for the commanders in each branch of the service to work according to a common understanding, and the plans for co-operation must be fully matured before the first step is taken, to be adhered to with scrupulous strictness when the movement has actually begun.

For a time the navy will have the army "on its hands," to be delivered in good condition with reasonable diligence. The War Board does not bother itself about the preparation of the forces for transportation, but it must know to an hour when the convoy is to be ready, and also the hour when the guns of the fleet are to be employed to cover the troops in landing on Cuban soil. The War Board, it is ascertained, does not pretend to be better able to judge of the best course to be pursued when there is an officer in command who must know better than the board, because the officer is on the scene of operations and must necessarily be guided by the conditions he finds.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

Duke Almodovar de Rio Accepts the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

FRICTION IN THE CABINET

Senor Gamazo and Senor Puigcerver Differ on the Question of an Income Tax—Conciliation of the Cubans Impossible.

MADRID, May 24.—Duke Almodovar de Rio has accepted the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs, offered to, but declined by, Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris. The Duke says that he does not desire the office, but he accepts it on patriotic grounds.

Duke Almodovar de Rio is well known in England, where he was educated and where he often visits during the hunting season. After taking the oath as Minister for Foreign Affairs, he had a long conversation with Señor Leon y Castillo. M. Schevitch, the Russian Ambassador to Spain, was the first member of the Diplomatic Corps to call on the new Minister.

Duke Almodovar de Rio is forty-five years of age, very active, well-informed, and highly educated. He has held various official positions, including the Vice Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Though he has had no experience of the Foreign Office, he is thoroughly versed in financial and commercial matters, the work of treaty negotiation, and the like, and he is expected to show initiative energy in his new post.

Among the bearers of the Duke's title was an eminent diplomatist, Pedro Gimenez Gongora, the sixth Duke, whose valuable services in Russia, England, and Portugal procured the dukedom and raised him to the rank of a Grandee. It is a strange coincidence that Gongora published a work entitled "The History of the Colonial Establishments of European Nations." People are asking whether the present Duke is destined to witness the end of European establishments in the New World.

It is believed Señor Gamazo, the present Minister of Public Instruction and Liberal leader, will replace Señor Puigcerver, now Minister of Finance, who has absolutely declined in the Cortes to agree to an income tax, and who is consequently expected to resign. Señor Gamazo favors the proposed impost.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, replying to the criticisms of Marquis de Villaverde, Conservative, with respect to the financial policy of the Government, repudiated the charge of want of foresight, and asserted that Spain's finances were in a satisfactory condition, assuring the payment of all the expenses of the war.

Señor Puigcerver said that, in view of the impossibility of negotiating loans abroad, there were no means of raising funds to continue the war, except by an extension of the Bank of Spain's note issue, which, however, did not imply a forced paper currency. He proposed, he said, to convert the Treasury's floating debt, now nearly 500,000,000 pesetas, into small-denomination Treasury bonds. He explained the proposed conversion of the external debt, but avoided any allusion to the proposed tax on the national debt. Señor Puigcerver affirmed the necessity of a 20 per cent. increase in all taxation, including that on agriculture.

In the Chamber a motion signed by Señors Romero y Robledo, Gasset, Salgron, and Ojeda a las Llorens was presented in favor of constructing barracks at Algeciras and San Roque, and preparing for an encampment at Gibraltar, near the "neutral grounds."

It is said that the concentration of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar is due to an increase in the British military preparations.

The Liberal, Premier Sagasta's organ, says that the "diverging interests of the powers preclude for the present any definite prompt diplomatic action giving Spain powerful European backing."

PARIS, May 24.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid, published this afternoon, says:

"Official circles deny that there is any divergence of views between Señors Puigcerver and Gamazo respecting the income tax."

The National subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish naval forces has now reached 12,000,000 pesetas.

Dr. Botances, the representative of the Cuban Junta in Paris, denies the report that he has been in negotiation with Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador here. He says:

"No conciliation is possible, except based upon the independence of Cuba."

SPAIN AND PRIVATEERING.

Some Surprise in Washington that She Has Not Decided to Grant Letters of Marque Before.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—No surprise is expressed in State Department circles at the debate in the Spanish Senate yesterday of Spain's intention to engage in privateering. In the decree of war issued by the Spanish Government at Madrid April 23 it was stated that "the Spanish Government, while maintaining its right to issue letters of marque, which it expressly reserved in its note of the 16th of May, 1857, in reply to the request of France for the adhesion of Spain to the declaration of Paris relative to maritime law, will organize for the present a service of auxiliary cruisers of the navy, composed of ships of the Spanish mercantile navy, which will cooperate with the latter for the purpose of cruising, and which will be subject to the statutes and jurisdiction of the navy."

Further on in the same decrees regulations are given for the exercise of the right of visit by the royal navy, auxiliary cruisers, and privateers, "if and when the latter are authorized." In view of these specific reservations of the general harmony of privateering with the Spanish character, and of the desperate straits in which the Spaniards find themselves, it has been a matter of some surprise to the Administration here that they have not taken to privateering before this.

The opinion of State Department officials is that the fear of incurring the opposition of the other maritime nations of Europe alone has deterred Spain from authorizing privateering and that this is likely to continue to have the same effect. The commerce of England, Germany, and France, it is pointed out, would be seriously interfered with were their ships subject to search by Spanish privateers, and it is not doubted that these Governments would interpose vigorous objection to such proceedings.

High members of the State Department staff express the opinion that this Government will make no departure from the policy it has adopted against privateering even if Spain does resort to the practice. On April 22, the day after war began between this country and Spain, a statement was issued by the State Department to the powers declaring the adhesion of this Government to the provisons of the treaty of Paris, including the prohibition of privateering. This stands as the Government's policy to-day, and it is not likely to be departed from as the result of any action that Spain may take. The right to grant letters of marque and reprisal is expressly reserved by the Constitution to Congress, and in the war of 1812 an act was passed authorizing the President to issue such letters. It would be within the power of Congress to pass a similar act now, but it would rest with the President to decide whether he should issue the letters or not.

The power really rests with the President, therefore, to prevent privateering, even if Congress were to authorize it. In view of the President's positive position against the practice, legislation in Congress looking to authorizing it is exceedingly unlikely.

Spain is not very well prepared to undertake privateering. The latest list of her merchant marine shows that she has barely a dozen steamers exceeding 3,000 tons, and only one of these, the Diagellants, has a speed in excess of 15 knots.

She has a long list of small steamers of less than 12 knots, most of which are old and good for only an average speed of 10 knots. And if Spain sticks to her own rule as to the manning of privateers, she will expect to have all privateers manned above one-third by other than Spanish citizens, to be treated as pirates. This was declared in the decrees of April 23.

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Responsible Statesmen Looking for an Opportunity to End the War.

LONDON, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Rumors as to the negotiations of the powers in favor of peace are premature, but responsible Spanish statesmen are prepared to seize the first opportunity to end the war, provided it can be done on terms honorable to Spain.

"Should a neutral nation come forward with an honorable arrangement, its proposals would be examined here in no impractical spirit of false pride. If, therefore, America does not insist upon impossible humiliations, there is still a possibility of peace."

SPANISH CONSUL'S DEMAND.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24.—The Spanish Consul here, acting under the neutrality proclamation, asked of the colonial authorities the right to search the steamer Adula when she arrives from Cienfuegos to-morrow night with Americans or any other persons who may have taken advantage of her to leave that city.

He is in search of dispatches from the American blockading fleet to the Navy Department and of communications from spies. He says that on the Adula's previous trip from Cienfuegos she brought mail from the United States cruiser Marblehead, and he cites the British neutrality clause declaring that official dispatches are contraband.

The colonial authorities, after inquiry, replied that there was no proof of the existence of official dispatches from the Marblehead, but only of personal letters of officers and men, which were accepted as an act of courtesy for mailing here.

The Spanish Consul, persisting in his demand for the privilege to search all packages sealed and unsealed, and the persons of passengers, the Colonial Government replied that such a thing could not be allowed without proof of reasonable probability. The colonial authorities are understood to have inquired of London for advice. They are reluctant to do anything displeasing to the United States, and yet are determined to enforce neutrality.

Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, will sail from Port Antonio for Boston to-morrow by the Belvidere.

SPANISH FOURS DROP AGAIN.

LONDON, May 24.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, a loss of ¼, and later declined to 33⅝. They closed at 33⅝, a net loss of ⅝.

PARIS, May 24.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, then weakened on realizations, and closed dull, owing to afternoon rumors that the Americans had suffered a reverse off Havana. Rio Tintos declined severely, on account of a rumor that the tax on the output of copper is to be increased.

Spanish 4s opened at 34 3-16, ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 33⅛, a net loss of 1 1-16.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Spanish 4s, 60.25.

Spanish Loan Projected.

LONDON, May 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says he hears that Señor Leon y Castillo is charged to endeavor to float a loan of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) on the security of the tobacco monopoly.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and the Northwest. There is a centre of low pressure in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and a second one in New Mexico. The centre of high pressure is over Lake Superior. There is a partial cloudiness over the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, and in the Northwest. Scattered showers have fallen on the Atlantic Coast and over the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Unsettled weather and showers will continue in New England and Eastern New York. More settled and generally fair weather is indicated for the lake regions, the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and Central Valleys. There will be an increasing cloudiness and probably showers in the Northwest. No marked change in temperature is probable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	61	56	60
6 A. M.	58	55	62
9 A. M.	62	57	64
12 M.	66	63	70
4 P. M.	71	63	69
6 P. M.	63	59	66
9 P. M.	59	59	63
12 P. M.	59	57	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	58⅜
Corresponding date 1897	62¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	62

The maximum temperature was 70 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 55 degrees at 12:05 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

DANGER THREATENS DEWEY

Disquieting News from the Admiral Hastens the Preparations to Forward Troops.

FOREIGNERS FEAR A REVOLT

A Senator Says the Situation in Manila Is Vastly More Critical Than in Cuba, and that the Monterey May Stay Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Manila was the big thing at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Important and disquieting news has been received from Europe and Dewey. It caused an immediate and strenuous effort to be made to hasten the forwarding of troops.

One Republican Senator, who discussed the Philippine situation with the President to-day, said after he came out of the White House: "From the present outlook I do not expect to see the Monterey in these waters again in ten years. If it becomes a matter of deciding whether troops shall be first hurried to Manila or to Cuba, they will go to the former, as the situation there is vastly more critical."

The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, as follows:

Manila, May 20, via Hongkong, May 24.
Secretary Navy, Washington:

Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers, and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

Aguinaldo, the rebel commander in chief, who was brought here from Hongkong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that will be valuable. DEWEY.

MANILA SITUATION SERIOUS.

HONGKONG, May 24.—The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima, which arrived here today from Manila, reports that when she left there rioting had broken out and a number of houses had been burned. Food was daily becoming scarcer, and horseflesh was sold at $1.50 a pound. The Spanish volunteers were making angry demands for pay and food, which the Spaniards were utterly unable to satisfy.

The cruiser reports that Admiral Montojo is awaiting trial by court-martial for alleged incompetency during the engagement with the United States squadron under Commodore Dewey, while the Captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, captured by the American warships, is to be shot for not making resistance.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had a great reception on his arrival at the Philippines from Hongkong. Rear Admiral Dewey supplied the insurgents with two guns and 300 rifles, and at the time the Japanese cruiser left, Aguinaldo was expected to make an immediate attack.

The Archbishop of Manila, announcing in a pastoral that four Spanish warships were coming, promised victory for the Spaniards.

A sanitary commission has been appointed at Cavite, under charge of the United States Consul.

SPAIN MAY FIGHT DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—There are signs in Madrid that have been noted here seeming to warrant the supposition that there has been a complete change in the Spanish plan of conducting the war. Indications are believed to point to a relaxation if not a total abandonment of the efforts to conduct the campaign in Cuba and the West Indian waters. The natural conclusion, if this premise is well founded, would be that the Spaniards were going to concentrate their entire energy to the defense of the Philippines with the view to retaining them in the event peace is forced upon them, by virtue of the principle of international law, which limits a victorious nation in indemnifying herself from the vanquished to the territory she actually occupies when peace is declared. So the retreat of the Spanish squadron from the West Indies would be significant, first, in the danger in which it would place Admiral Dewey immediately, and second, in the hint it would convey that the Spanish mind for the first time contemplates the possibilities of peace.

LONDON, May 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid to-day says:

"Evidently the programme in regard to the Philippine Islands has been changed. It is believed here that there will be no immediate engagement in Cuban waters, but that Admiral Cervera will draw off the enemy while the Cadiz fleet relieves Manila."

TWO MORE SHIPS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry (regulars,) the full regiment of Oregon Volunteers, and a picked battalion of fifty California heavy artillery left the Presidio today and boarded the transports City of Sydney and Australia, preparatory to starting for Manila. Yesterday's scenes, when the First Regiment of California Volunteers marched to the dock, were re-enacted today. Long before daylight the big camp at the Presidio was astir with the men in blue, ready to put the finishing touches on their packing. The regulars, consisting of Companies C, D, and F of the Fourteenth Infantry, marched quickly out of camp, and were well on their way to the Pacific Mail dock before the citizens of the town were aware that the movement had begun. The Oregon regiment, however, did not leave the Presidio until 8 o'clock. By that time an enormous crowd had assembled along the line of march. Just previous to starting, the regiment was drawn up in the form of a hollow square and a beautiful stand of colors was presented to it by Col. Coffein, formerly in command of the regiment. Then the signal "Forward, march," was given, and to the strains of "The Red, White, and Blue" the regiment swung into column of fours and marched through the Presidio gateway.

The men from Oregon seemed thoroughly to appreciate the good feeling of the people of California and, in spite of their heavy loads of blankets and haversacks, marched with their heads up and shoulders squared over the first stage of their long journey to the Philippines.

There was another enormous crowd at the dock, but, profiting by yesterday's experience, a large force of police was able to keep the people within bounds.

Arriving at the dock, the Oregon regiment, with the exception of Companies F, I, and M, boarded the Australia.

The three other companies, together with the four companies of regulars and artillery, embarked on the transport City of Sydney. Col. Summers will be in command of the [illegible] of the Oregonians, and Major [illegible] will be in charge of the three [illegible] on the City of Sydney. [illegible] transports were all in readiness for the troops, who marched on board with but little delay. About noon the steamers left their docks and anchored out in the stream near the City of Peking. There the finishing touches will be given to the cargoes of the transports, and to-morrow morning the three big steamships will start for Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Navy Department to-day made this announcement: "The transport City of Peking, with 1,300 men on board, and the transports Sydney and Australia, also loaded with troops, are expected to sail from San Francisco to-day for Honolulu, from which point they will be convoyed to the Philippines by the cruiser Charleston."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A dispatch was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin late this afternoon from Major Gen. Otis, at San Francisco, which conveyed to the War Department officials very gratifying information. This dispatch, which was sent this afternoon, is as follows:

"Steamer Sydney, with troops on board and prepared to sail, is anchored in the bay beside the City of Peking. The Australia is loaded and ordered to leave her dock at 4 o'clock this afternoon and anchor in the bay. I am not sufficiently informed when the City of Peking will complete loading naval stores, but understand that it will be this evening. The hour of departure of the three vessels depends upon the naval authorities. The strength of Gen. Anderson's command is 117 officers and 2,382 enlisted men. The navy contingent consists of 11 officers and 75 enlisted men. Total for the three vessels, 128 officers and 2,458 enlisted men."

SHIPS FOR TROOPS COME HIGH.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—"We have not secured any new ships, but are still negotiating for the Colon and China," said Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, at the close of business hours to-day. The difficulty with these ships has been the question of price, the owners of them and the department officials being unable to agree upon the rates to be paid. Mr. Meiklejohn has not yet put into execution his threat to impress some of the ships on the Pacific Coast into the service of the United States, and he hopes this will not be necessary, but that the companies will come forward promptly and offer their vessels to the Government at reasonable rates.

It is believed to be likely, however, that a recommendation will be made to Congress granting an American registry to the Tacoma, Victoria, and Argyll of the Northern Pacific Steamship Line, so that they may be fitted out for use as transports as promptly as possible. The steamer Ohio, a vessel of 1,200 tons, belonging to the Empire Transportation Company, has been offered to the Government, and the question of her acceptance is under consideration. She is at Seattle. A large number of ships have been offered to the department even at reasonable rates, but they were in such condition that the officials promptly refused them, on the ground that it would not be safe to send troops in them.

Should the Government decide to ask that an American registry be given to all six vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and they be secured for transport purposes, these, with the five ships already secured, and the China, Colon, and Ohio, would furnish accommodations, it is believed here, for between 15,000 and 17,000 men, just about the number which the War Department will send to Admiral Dewey. An earnest effort will be made to secure the American boats, but it is very plainly set forth by Mr. Meiklejohn that the officials will not lose further unnecessary time, but will instead ask that American registry be given to certain foreign vessels or else impress American steamers into service.

The advices received to-day at the department were that the Peking, Sydney, and Australia would sail from San Francisco for Manila to-night.

SEWALL OFFERS THE ROANOKE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn received to-night a dispatch from Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1896, offering, on behalf of Arthur Sewall & Co., the ship Roanoke, now at San Francisco, to the Government for transport purposes. The Roanoke is of 3,539 tons register, and has a capacity for about 5,000 tons. Mr. Sewall says the ship can be fitted for about 2,500 men and 1,500 tons of freight. She is now under charter for New York, but Mr. Sewall expresses the opinion that he can arrange to cancel the charter if the Government is in need of the vessel.

Secretary Meiklejohn immediately telegraphed to San Francisco to have an inspection made of the ship, and if that should prove satisfactory the Roanoke undoubtedly will be chartered.

France and the Philippines.

LONDON, May 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"The report that negotiations have been opened for the transfer of the Philippines to France by sale or lease is absolutely false. The policy at present pursued by the French Government is to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. I have reason to know that the American Government has received assurances to this effect, which leave no room for doubt as to the intentions of France."

Philippine Natives and Spain.

MADRID, May 24.—Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, says a telegram received by the War Office from Manila reports that the natives are disposed to remain loyal to Spain, and will defend the territory against foreign invasion.

Leon y Castillo in Paris.

LONDON, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, has returned to Paris to continue his mysterious negotiations, which are now believed to be financial rather than political."

THE ATTACK ON CARDENAS.

Spaniards Lost Only Nine Men When Ensign Bagley Was Killed—Three Flagstaffs Hit.

KEY WEST, May 24.—A new aspect was given to-day to the engagement at Cardenas, where Ensign Bagley and four men of the United States torpedo boat Winslow were killed, by a statement of Insurgent Col. John J. Jova, who has been serving under Gen. Maximo Gomez. Col. Jova has been in Cardenas since the engagement, and he says the mortality on the Spanish side was by no means so great as was reported at the time in the United States.

According to his information, which seems to be corroborated by the testimony of other Cubans taken aboard from Cardenas by the vessels of the blockading fleet, only nine persons were killed on the Spanish side. A shell from one of the American ships fell in one of the streets of the town, killing two women and three children, while three sailors and one medical officer on a Spanish gunboat fell under the fire of the United States ships.

The firing from the shore was not from a masked battery, but from the three Spanish gunboats, to attack which the Winslow was sent in. Two of them were disabled, but not permanently damaged, and the third ran away. According to Jova's information, the shells from the gunboat Wilmington did little execution, because she lay too far off shore.

No fewer than three Spanish flags were brought down by stray shots from the Wilmington's guns. One shell struck the flagpole on the Casino in the heart of the town, smashed through the roof, and exploded in a china shop below. The place was wrecked, but no one was hurt. The second flag to come down was flying from the Spanish barracks, and the third from a building formerly used by the American Consulate, flying defiantly on the very pole where the Stars and Stripes had once waved.

Curiously enough not one of these shots had been aimed at the flags, but the Spaniards were so amazed at what they considered the marvelous skill of the American gunners that every Spanish flag in town was hauled down.

Gen. John B. Gordon of Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

In reply to a letter from a warm personal friend, Gen. John B. Gordon writes: "From a sick-bed on my plantation I dictate a reply to your cordial letter of [illegible], which has been forwarded to me here. I regret that my health has been [illegible], and is too seriously impaired to contemplate service in the field." Every true American can but wish a speedy recovery for the heroic Georgian.

A COAST SIGNAL SERVICE

Navy Department's Plan for Observing the Approach of a Hostile Fleet Completed.

2,300 MEN ALONG THE SHORE

Thirty-four Central Stations Manned by Militiamen Stretch from Maine to Texas—Only a Measure of Precaution.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After several weeks of work along the entire stretch of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Navy Department has completed the most comprehensive and efficient system for observing the approach of a hostile fleet that has ever been put in operation. A new bureau has been created for this purpose, known as the Coast Signal Service, in charge of Capt. Bartlett, who attends to this as well as the work of the Naval Board of Information. The system has the services of 2,300 men stretched along the coast from Bar Harbor, Me., to Galveston, Texas. These are divided into 34 central stations about 60 to 100 miles apart along the coast. The stations are, in turn, connected directly by telegraph with the Coast Signal Office of the Navy Department, and operators are on duty night and day, keeping the Navy Department in constant telegraphic touch with the entire stretch of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Secretary Long projected this plan a month ago, and $75,000 was set aside to establish the points of observation along the coast. After selecting the thirty-four central points from Maine to Texas, rush orders were given to build observation towers for the observers. The Naval Militia was drawn upon to man the different observation towers, and five militiamen, with the rank of naval Quartermasters, are now on duty at each of these stations. The towers are completed, and also the small houses for the living purposes of the men. There are 233 of these militiamen now in service. The next step was to have the Lighthouse Service made an adjunct to this coast observation. This was done through the co-operation of the Treasury Department, and the lighthouse force of 1,200 men, scattered from Maine to Texas, are assisting the work of observation. The Life-Saving Service was brought into similar co-operation, so that now 1,060 life savers are added to the observation force. The thirty-four central stations, with the numerous lighthouses and life-saving stations, make a complete chain of observation points, all connected by telegraph or telephone with one another and with the Navy Department.

By arrangement with the telegraph companies the reports from these observers take precedence over the private telegraphic business, so that the Navy Department is enabled to get immediate telegraphic notice of the approach of any hostile fleet or suspicious ship.

The work of observation has been thoroughly systematized. Watches are kept on the towers throughout the day and night. The life-saving crews in particular are assigned to night duty, and they patrol the beach throughout the night on the lookout for approaching ships. All the central points and the observers have been supplied with telescopes and full appliances for marine observation. They are also supplied with torches, rockets, and other paraphernalia for signaling.

The results already secured have shown the efficiency of the plans adopted. Naval vessels passing along the coast are able to signal day or night by torches and otherwise with the naval observers along the beach, and these signals are immediately telegraphed to the Navy Department here. Thus the naval vessels can be kept in constant communication with the department without the necessity of coming into port.

Capt. Bartlett sleeps throughout the night alongside the telegraph instrument, ready to convey to his superiors word of the approach of any hostile ship. The first thing each morning reports are received from every point from Bar Harbor to Galveston, stating briefly that everything is quiet or otherwise, as the case may be. Thus far the day reports have been at times alarming. The observers, being alert and new to their work, report every suspicious light seen off shore, and frequently attach serious significance to it. Since Capt. Bartlett has answered some of the scare reports with the laconic message, "Sea serpent," the observers have been more cautious, and the reports show evidences of careful observation. With the system in its present perfected condition, the Navy Department feels assured that it knows exactly the condition of affairs along the entire stretch of Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The system is simply a precautionary one, as the department has had no reason to believe that Spanish ships were menacing points along the coast.

CUTTING THE CUBAN CABLES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Late this afternoon it was ascertained that the cable from Santiago that was cut by the American warship St. Louis was not the line controlled by the French company running from Santiago to Haiti through Guantanamo, but was one of the two English cables running from Santiago south to Jamaica.

This information was communicated to the officials of the Government by Mr. Lurienne, the general agent of the French Cable Company in the United States. Gen. Blanco, therefore, is not isolated from the rest of the world, but can still communicate with the home Government by either the French cable going to Haiti or the English one running to Jamaica.

The cutting of the cables at Santiago and at San Juan de Puerto Rico is considered a military move of the first character. Blanco has yet one link left of communicating with the outer world, but the Spanish commander at San Juan now finds himself totally in the dark as to the conditions in Spain or in Cuba, while the value of that port as a place of refuge for the Spanish Flying Squadron is materially diminished.

It is safe to say that the remaining cable to Santiago will soon be cut like the others, so that if Cervera is misguided enough to have entered Santiago Harbor he will be completely out of touch with his home Government on the one hand and equally unable to communicate with Blanco at the other end of the island.

There have hitherto been two English cable lines from Santiago to Jamaica and from there to Bermuda. It was one of these that was cut. The French line, which leads to Haiti and Martinique from Santiago has American connections, and is to that extent under American control.

That the efforts at cable cutting so far have not been completed is attributed by those familiar with the subject to the fact that the navy has acted without inviting the co-operation of the signal office, which is the one department of the Government especially informed on and familiar with cable communications. Had the cable destroying expeditions already undertaken been guided by the chief signal officer, it is urged that the probability is that the last cable would have been cut and Blanco would have been without means of communicating with Madrid.

"If the advice of Gen. Greely had been taken at the outset," said an army officer of high rank to-day, "the cables now being used by Blanco would have been cut before the Spaniards were on their guard, and without the loss of a life. It is my firm conviction that if that had been done at first, when it could easily have been done, it would have accomplished more toward ending the war than all the bombarding of shore batteries and random raids the navy has indulged in since the blockade began."

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 24.—Inquiries made here at the cable station in regard to the reported cutting of the cables off Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, by the United States cruisers, show the cables have not been cut. The cable from this place to Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba is in working order.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 24.—The United States auxiliary tug Wampatuck brought in to-day a story of a sharp skirmish off Santiago de Cuba last Wednesday. The tug, with the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, went into the Santiago Channel to cut the cable. While the vessels were engaged in the work they were fired upon by the shore batteries. The St. Louis returned the fire, and a lively fusillade ensued for about half an hour.

The Wampatuck eventually succeeded in cutting the cable. None of the Spanish shots succeeded in reaching either boat, while neither of them, in turn, boasts of having inflicted any damage upon the enemy.

From Santiago the two ships proceeded to Guantanamo, the Wampatuck going in about 400 yards from shore to cut the cable there, the St. Louis lying out of range. The shore batteries again opened fire, and the St. Louis signaled the tug to come out, which she did, without having cut the cable at that point. This adventure was equally harmless.

Accounts of it reached here to-day in a grossly exaggerated form, including a report that the cruiser and the little tug had silenced the Spanish batteries on shore.

War Prices

Are inevitable. During the last war some dollar medicines advanced as high as $1.50. To-day prudent people are preparing for the coming rise by laying in supplies of medicines and other necessities. First among medicines comes Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and health protector, then Hood's Pills, the best family cathartic and liver pill. It is practical economy to buy at least half a dozen bottles of each TO-DAY.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

FLAG TO WAVE OVER MORRO.

New Jersey Citizens Present a Historic Emblem to Secretary Alger for Use in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—There was an interesting scene in the anteroom of Secretary Alger's office at the War Department this afternoon, when a delegation of grizzled veterans from T. M. K. Lee Post of Merchantville, N. J., presented the Secretary with a large and handsome flag. Its dimensions are 21 by 32 feet.

The emblem has a history of considerable interest, having been bought originally by the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia in 1861, when a regiment of soldiers was enlisted under it. After the war was over the flag was given to Alexander G. Catell, a personal friend of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who raised it on several occasions of interest. Subsequently the flag was purchased by George W. Alger of Merchantville, and was presented at the latter's suggestion to the Secretary as a gift from the citizens of that place.

The presentation speech was made by Past Department Commander Henry L. Hartshorn, who referred to the services of Secretary Alger while Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, and in conclusion asked that he direct that the flag be the first to be unfurled on Morro Castle's staff when Havana comes into the possession of the United States Government.

Secretary Alger made a feeling response to the address. His voice seemed choked with emotion, and it appeared to be with difficulty that he uttered the words which almost brought tears to the eyes of the assembled veterans. He expressed the great and agreeable surprise which the occasion brought to him, and added that it would give him pleasure to grasp the hands of comrades, loyal and stalwart men, who were always ready to defend the flag and make sacrifices for the country's honor. Comrades of the last war were passing away, and another generation was coming to the front to take up the cause of our country, and they would vindicate its honor. He had no fear that wherever the flag floated it would be guarded, carried, and supported by the American soldiers. Sacrifices would be made, lives would be lost, the Secretary continued, but bloodshed in the cause of humanity was well shed. Wherever our army was called it would establish a record in history, as it had in the past, and our troops would pass over the ramparts of the enemy and would be victorious. The Secretary concluded substantially as follows:

"I thoroughly believe that an overruling Providence is placing this great burden on the American people. Our country has taken up the cause of humanity, and it will not lay down its arms until Cuba is free and a government of the people and by the people is there established. I thank you for the flag, and will direct that it be raised over Morro Castle when it is in our possession."

NO DANGER OF DISEASE.

Former Consul at Matanzas Assures Volunteers They Will Not Suffer.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 24.—United States Consul at Matanzas, A. G. Brice, of Bedford, Iowa, was at Camp McKinley to-day. In an interview he said: "I wish to assure the volunteers in the different States that there is little danger of the United States soldiers falling victims to disease in Cuba. I speak from experience in the Province of Matanzas, where there has been greatest suffering among reconcentrados."

"The physical ills of the Cubans and Spaniards in the armies result from deplorable sanitary conditions. Field operations are perfectly practicable during the rainy season, if there is a proper observance of the ordinary rules of health. The volunteers need not hesitate to enlist, for with reasonable precautions there is little danger."

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE WAR.

He Thinks the United States Should Not Send Untrained Troops to Cuba.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British Army, in conversation with an American to-day, said: "The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. If that was done, the United States might expect heavy reverses when those troops encountered the trained Spanish troops on land. It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops. I would regret to see the Americans even temporarily beaten, as all my sympathies are with them."

Continuing, Lord Wolseley remarked:

"It is fortunate for the United States that this war is not with a first-class power, for it is evident that in such an encounter they would be badly beaten at the beginning, though I believe the Americans are able to defeat any nation in the long run."

Gen. Miles on the Invasion.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—"With regard to the invasion of Cuba," said Major Gen. Miles at the War Department to-day, "I have nothing to say except that the United States will in due time bring Cuba under its control by judicious methods and without a useless waste of life.

"The United States is too great, too strong, and too powerful to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion. As for myself, I have only to say that no officer is fit to command troops who from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy.

"I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and I do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign."

NUDE STATUES DEMOLISHED.

A Salvation Army Woman with a Hatchet Treats Omaha's Exposition Art Pieces Unkindly.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—The attention of a Trans-Mississippi Exposition guard was called early this morning to a black object high up on the arch of States. A moment later and a portion of the nude statue of heroic size came tumbling down. The guard summoned assistance, and an investigation followed, resulting in the finding of Lieut. Dorothy Maurer of the Salvation Army with a tell-tale hatchet in her hand. She had been demolishing the nude statue.

At the police station, when asked if she thought she had been doing right, she responded firmly: "I knew that I was doing right. It is our duty as Salvationists to go into the very depths of hell if necessary to save souls. We go into the dives of cities to raise the sinners out of the mire. Never in any place have I seen anything so disgraceful as those statues, even in Chicago, where I lived. It was not for myself, but for thousands of young people that I decided to destroy the statues. I tried to get into the grounds last night, but failed. If I had not been disturbed I would have chopped every statue in pieces."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

CAMP BLACK DWINDLING

The Four Regiments Now Part of the Volunteer Army.

GEN. ROE WITHOUT A COMMAND

Twenty-second and Forty-seventh the Last to be Mustered In—Volunteers for New York Forts.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 24.—As a National Guard encampment Camp Black went out of existence to-day, and Major Gen. Roe's command to-morrow will consist of his staff and three privates, the latter being in the hospital—too ill to be mustered into the United States service. The last two regiments, the Twenty-second and Forty-seventh, were sworn in to-day, and now there are four regiments of volunteers on the plains, with Col. Hoffman of the Third Provisional in command, by virtue of his seniority.

Brig. Gen. Pennington, who was recently assigned to take charge of Camp Black, has not yet put in an appearance, and so far no one knows when he will arrive. Brig. Gen. Davis, who was at the recruiting headquarters to-day, received a letter from him to the effect that he had as yet received no orders to proceed to his new station. He is at present at Fort Adams, R. I., and says he is quite in the dark as to his future movements. According to reports he declares he has been assigned to Chickamauga, Tampa, San Francisco, and Camp Black all at the same time.

Gen. Roe is equally ignorant of what he is expected to do. He cannot leave Camp Black until he is relieved, and no order relieving him has as yet been issued, although he is, in his own words, "Commander in Chief of Headquarters Hill" and nothing else. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and staff left camp at 1:30 o'clock, their duties having ended.

The Forty-seventh Sworn In.

The Forty-seventh was sworn in at 11 o'clock, and the ceremony was as brief as it was impressive. The regiment, however, presented the poorest appearance of any that has yet faced the mustering officers. Fully one-half of the men had no uniforms, and the movements were executed with considerable difficulty. The men's enthusiasm, however, was by no means dampened, and they cheered lustily as each company took the oath of allegiance.

The Twenty-second was mustered in during the afternoon, and the men of that command presented a strange contrast to the men who had become Federal soldiers earlier in the day. All the men were fully uniformed, and the comparatively few new recruits fell in line with the body of old guardsmen so completely as to make slight errors in evolutions almost unnoticeable. Only a handful of visitors were present at the ceremony, conducted by Capt. Schuyler.

It was learned to-day that the only positive orders to move had been given to Col. Hoffman of the Third Provisional, who is to take his command to Dunloring, Va., a village near Falls Church. He will leave on Thursday, as it will take until that time to obtain the necessary transportation.

Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second would not admit having received any definite instructions, but it is thought that his command will be divided, two battalions going to Fort Slocum and one to Fort Schuyler. While under ordinary circumstances these two points are considered prize assignments, the feeling among the men is one of disappointment. They would much prefer to go South, where they would be nearer the front.

Col. Barber of the First Provisional was ordered to report in person to Gen. Frank at Governors Island, and his regiment, it is expected, will follow him there for duty. The news to this effect was received by this regiment in sullen silence, and a number of the men actually rebelled against this disposition.

Men of Experience.

They hold that they are in much better condition in every way than some of the other regiments that have been ordered South, nearly all of the men being trained soldiers, with from two to fifteen years' service in the National Guard.

Frank J. Rapp, one of the seven men who were drummed out of the Tenth Battalion, which forms part of the First Provisional Regiment, addressed a letter to Col. Stacpole, saying that he was afraid to return home and had no other place to go, and requesting that he be taken back. Following is the reply which was sent to him to-day:

> Yours received. This regiment has no use for curs like you. HORATIO P. STACPOLE,
> Lieutenant Colonel.

The future destination of the Forty-seventh Regiment is unknown, and it is more than likely that it will remain at Camp Black.

A committee of women belonging to Trinity Parish in Manhattan, to-day sent fifty suits of underwear to be distributed among the members of the First Provisional. They have also provided flannel, which is to be made up into shirts by the inmates of the Girls' House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

GERMAN STEAMER DETAINED.

She Is at Philadelphia Loaded with Coal for Vera Cruz.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 24.—Fearing that her cargo of coal might fall into the hands of the Spanish warships in Cuban waters or that the coal is intended for a Spanish port, the Collector of the Port of this city to-day detained the German steamer Amrum pending instructions from Washington.

The coal is consigned to the Mexican Railroad, to be delivered at Vera Cruz, Mexico. In detaining the vessel the Collector is carrying out the instructions issued by the Treasury Department last week, to the effect that all vessels with coal for West Indian, Central or South American points shall not be given clearance papers until it is positively shown that the coal is not for Spanish consumption.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The recent order of Assistant Secretary Spalding forbidding Collectors of Customs to grant clearances to vessels laden with coal destined to ports within the reach of the Spanish fleet until a report in each case has been made to the Treasury Department, has called forth a large number of urgent appeals for clearance. In many of the cases the delay has been unimportant, but in others the department is making a close investigation which may not be concluded for some days. In some instances the department is disposed to refuse clearances where there is no evidence of wrongdoing, because the proposed route of the vessel would take it within possible reach of the Spaniards. Although this course undoubtedly would result in hardship to shipowners, the department is inclined to regard it as the least of the two evils. Cargoes are now awaiting shipment at New York, Philadelphia, Perth Amboy, and other points.

Promotion for Lieut. Rowan.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Gen. Miles has recommended to Secretary Alger that First Lieut. A. S. Rowan of the Nineteenth Infantry be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This Gen. Miles does as a recognition of the valuable services performed by Lieut. Rowan in his recent perilous mission to Cuba when he was in communication with the insurgent leaders and secured valuable information for the United States Government.

A GIFT FOR THE HARVARD.

Alumni Take Steps to Help the Undergraduates Honor the Cruiser.

BOSTON, May 24.—Harvard Alumni have at last taken steps to support the undergraduates in their effort to honor the auxiliary cruiser which bears the name of their university.

A circular signed by H. L. Higginson, '55; George Blagden, '56; G. M. Barnard, '57; Lewis Stackpole, '57; H. S. Russell, '60; Thomas Sherwin, '60; O. W. Holmes, '61, and C. M. Armory, '63, has been sent out to the graduates, asking for subscriptions of not more than $50 to purchase a gift for the Harvard.

The circulars were sent out last Wednesday, and already considerably more than $1,000 has been received. The gift will undoubtedly take the shape of a piece of artillery, as the students themselves are presenting the ship with a handsome loving cup, as well as a stand of colors.

SPY CAUGHT AT KEY WEST.

Alleged that He Was Carrying Information About New York City's Defenses to the Spanish.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 24.—An important arrest of a supposed Spanish spy was made this evening by United States Marshal Hoar. The prisoner is Romigno Sapetero Jiminez, who was among those captured on the steamer Panama and has since been held aboard ship as a prisoner of war. Jiminez is supposed to have obtained information concerning New York Harbor and its defenses, with charts of the harbor, which he is attempting to get to the Spanish authorities. He is about forty years of age, a Spaniard, and a civil engineer.

Late this afternoon Marshal Hoar, with several deputies, and United States Commissioner Otto received information from the North, in consequence of which they slipped quietly out to the Panama, arrested Jiminez, and brought him ashore. He was taken to the Key West Hotel and put through a vigorous examination in a private room. So quietly was the affair managed, however, that only one or two persons knew of it.

Jiminez stoutly denied the accusation that he was a spy; but his story was of such a contradictory nature that it confirmed the suspicions of the Federal authorities. He said he had left Cuba in 1877, a date which he subsequently corrected to 1880, and later set it back a few years. He had lived, he admitted, in New York City since then, but he decided to return to Cuba to engage in mercantile business, and was on his way there when the Panama was captured.

He asserted also that he had spent considerable time in Venezuela and other South American countries. His story, though, was so conflicting on the whole as to be meaningless. A thorough search of the Panama was made in the attempt to locate the charts, but no trace of them could be found. The examination will be resumed, and Jiminez will be held under arrest meanwhile.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Gloucester May Leave for Key West To-day—The Transport Resolute Also Ready to Sail.

The Gloucester, which was formerly the Corsair, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, left the Navy Yard yesterday in command of Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright. She anchored off Tompkinsville, and will probably leave for Key West this morning. Lieut. Commander Wainwright was the executive officer of the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor.

The Gloucester would hardly be recognized as the yacht which J. Pierpont Morgan cruised in for several years. All her handsome carved woodwork has been removed, the vessel is painted the regulation color, the deckhouses have been removed, and instead of two masts she has only one now.

The collier Abarenda has received sailing orders, and will probably leave the yard to-day.

The transport Resolute left the yard shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in command of Capt. Eaton. On her way down the river she was saluted by all passing craft. She anchored off Tompkinsville, and will leave there to-day. There are four vessels now off Tompkinsville. They are the monitors Nahant and Jason, the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, and the transport Resolute. The Jason will probably be taken to the yard at once to have a secondary battery of six-pounders mounted.

A board of investigation, with Capt. Cowles as Chairman, has been appointed by the Commandant of the Navy Yard to make inquiries as to the origin of the fire which caused $2,000 worth of damage in Building No. 10 on Monday night. This building is a three-story granite structure, 50 by 250 feet, and the lower part, in which the fire started, is used as a paint and oil shop. The fire will not interfere with the work of painting the vessels that are now in the yard.

Cuban Expedition Ready to Sail.

MOBILE, Ala., May 24.—The Fanita, the 400-ton Cuban expedition steamer, Capt. Hall in command, finished loading here last night and took on her coal this forenoon. At 3 o'clock she took on a pilot and dropped down the ship channel, bound probably to Tampa, but no one knows precisely her destination. There were four patriots on board—Brig. Gen. Rafael Rodriguez and his aides, Cols. Torres, Triste, and Nunez.

Four carloads of material were taken on the vessel, consisting of ammunition, guns, and stores. Nearly two tons of ice were taken aboard. The remainder of the war material was delivered to the United States commissary here.

John J. Phelps an Ensign.

John J. Phelps of Hackensack, a son of the late William Walter Phelps, recently applied for a commission as Ensign in the navy. He was examined at the navy yard and successfully passed his examination. He has received a commission, with orders to report at once to the Celtic, now in the yard.

The Badger's Crew Mustered In.

The detail of 230 men of the New Jersey Naval Reserves, Battalion of the East, who are to man the auxiliary cruiser Badger, were mustered in on board the Portsmouth at Hoboken yesterday. The oath was administered by Lieut. D. H. Mahan of the United States Navy. The men expect to go on board the Badger next Monday.

German Refugees from Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 24.—The German third-class cruiser Geier, now at Havana, leaves that port for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to-morrow, having on board a large number of German refugees.

Naval Militia Officers Rejected.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 24.—Three officers on board the Catskill were rejected to-day by the United States surgeons, and will immediately return to the Minnesota. They were Lieut. Sears, for color blindness; Lieut. Pearce, for weakness of the heart, and Chief Engineer Hall, for defective eyes.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Massachusetts Artillery Detachments Assigned to Fortress Duty.

Major John P. Story of the Seventh Artillery was yesterday assigned to duty as Inspector of Artillery and Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department of the East on the staff of Gen. Royal F. Frank.

Col. Frederick B. Bogan of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers has been ordered with one battalion of that regiment to the fortifications at Quonsett, R. I. The Lieutenant Colonel and one Major of the same regiment, with six companies, have been assigned to Fort Adams, and the remaining two companies of the regiment will go to the fortifications at Dutch Island.

The First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, under Col. Pfaff, has been distributed as follows: Col. Pfaff and two batteries, to Salem to command the fortifications at various points along the northern Massachusetts coast. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and two batteries are assigned to Clark's Point, Mass., and Major Frye and four batteries will remain on duty at Fort Warren, Mass., where the regiment has been quartered.

New Political Party in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—The minor political parties met in this city to-day to form a general party. They propose to form an organization to be known as the "American Party," the sole plank in the platform to be in favor of the initiative and referendum plan of government. The parties represented are the Populists, the Free Silver Republicans, the Liberty Party, the Negro Protective Party, and the Socialist Labor Party.

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HOT WEATHER AT TAMPA

Soldiers Suffering in the Sun and Daily Drills Are Cut Short.

MILITARY FEVER ALSO BURNS

Troops Are Anxious to be Off for the Invasion of Cuba—Rejection of Volunteers Made the Disappointed Men Weep.

TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—Despite the fact that sunstroke is unknown under the fierce blaze of the tropical sun in this part of Florida, many of the unseasoned volunteers are suffering discomforts from excessive heat and the piercing glare of the sand. One walks here between two fires. From the cloudless sky the sun pours a flood of light as brilliant and burning as molten brass, and from the waste of sand, white and gleaming, comes a heating glare as dazzling as if each grain of sand were a refracting mirror. The skin tingles and burns in this double heat, and the brain becomes dazed.

To the young volunteers from the Northern States the heat and glare are a severe trial. They have never before experienced such powerful sunlight, and many of them have come here from places where the snow was still lingering in the valleys and on the sides of the hills. To withstand the effects of such a sudden change from snow to fire, one must needs have, what few of these young volunteers have, an iron frame. Even the troops from this State, accustomed to exposure in such suns, are affected by the intense heat, and the hardened soldiers, who have been seasoned by years of baking and broiling in the alkali deserts, suffer from exhaustion. The glare pains the eyes also, and produces headache and soreness of the lids, until one is driven to the awful refuge of smoked glasses.

There have been no fatal results from the heat, however, and the officers are now looking with keen solicitude after the comfort and health of the troops. The hours of drilling have been shortened, from three and four a day to an hour and a half, and all exercises are confined to the early morning or late afternoon. For the rest of the day, lounging or sleeping in the tents, and for the night freedom to roam over the little city and explore its half dozen points of interest; a turn about the big hotel and its flower-burdened grounds; a glance at the queer mixture of fashionable and martial life that war has thrown together here in its crucible—and then more lounging and sleep under the white tents.

After Tampa—Cuba.

And after Tampa—Cuba! One thinks of this as Mme. de Maintenon may have thought of the future when she said: "After me—the deluge." That is just it. The difference between Tampa and Cuba is the deluge—with yellow fever thrown in. One could not endure Cuba, after Tampa, were it not for the change the deluge will bring. To be relieved of this glare and hot dust, one would welcome a good drenching every day. And Cuba has hills, and beaches, stretches of green savannahs, waving forests, and cool leaves, and rain. These things, which men yearn for, Tampa has not—only sun, and hot, thirsty, glaring sand. The soldiers, with dry throats and skins like parchment, long for the hills and rains of Cuba.

The first thrill of war went through the volunteer forces yesterday when a member of the Second Massachusetts died. It was not heat, but pneumonia, that killed him. His comrades were more saddened by his death than they would have been if it had occurred at home or in the field in Cuba; because they felt it was the first blow, that came as a presage of suffering, and loss, and sacrifice.

All of the New York and Massachusetts volunteers have withstood the fatigue and discomforts of active preparation for war almost as well as the veterans. There has not been a murmur of discontent, and the men have drilled and worked with as great assiduity and enthusiasm as if war were the one aim of life. From the proverbial laxness of discipline, they have swung to the other extreme of the pendulum, and have become more rigorous and strict in their camp regulations than the regulars themselves.

Had Not Been Introduced to Gen. Wade.

Sometimes, however, the volunteers are not fully equal to the demands of military regulations and etiquette. This story is told of a young Florida volunteer:

When the troops from this State assembled here they swarmed through the city and flooded the hotel where Gen. Wade, then in chief command, had his headquarters. One of them, a young Lieutenant, was sitting near the door, talking to some officers of the regular army, when Gen. Wade and his staff entered. The regular officers arose and saluted the General, but the volunteer Lieutenant sat still.

"That is Gen. Wade, Commander in Chief," said one of the regulars. "Why didn't you salute him?"

"Oh! I have only been here a few days," replied the volunteer, "and have not yet been introduced to him!"

The regulars roared at this naïve volunteer's conception of military etiquette.

Militarism is rampant here. Men who were plain civilians yesterday blossom out to-day in the full efflorescence of military glory. Promotion, stimulated by the enlargement of the regular army and the creation of the host of volunteers, has swept thousands into higher ranks, and the acquaintance to whom you were introduced last evening as Lieut. Whatisname has become Capt. So and So overnight. You have to watch for the multiplying of bars on shoulder straps and become an observer of the stars, or you will give unintentional but grievous offense.

The Military Fever.

The fever of promotion is even more violent among the volunteers and civilians. Here it is incurable. Railroad officials are transmuted by a Gubernatorial word into Colonels—nothing less than Colonels. An election is held at night, and in a few moments a new constellation blazes in the Southern sky—a cluster of stars is added to the blue field of our uniform.

And the Cubans—but that is another story. I went to a Cuban tailor a few days ago to have him make me a loose linen blouse, such as is worn in the island by soldiers and citizens. After he had taken my measure, he asked, touching his left shoulder:

"Con estrellas?" (With stars?)

"Certainly, with stars," said I.

Why should I not have stars, too, since they cost nothing—and mean nothing?

Now, the star is used to indicate every rank. Two or three of them, horizontal at your breast or obliquely on your sash and you are a Lieutenant or Captain. One, two, three, set on your coat collar and you are a Brigadier, Major, or Lieutenant General.

But the fever is deeper than mere insignia. There is an earnest desire to fight for the cause that justifies and glorifies this war. When the President called for 125,000 volunteers, and Florida was informed that a certain number was expected from her, the State's quota was reached and exceeded in a few days. More of her troops rendezvoused at this place alone than was required of the entire State. All could not be accepted, and several companies were not enrolled.

Many of the young men, however, had come to fight, and were not to be thwarted in this way. The regular army is being increased, and here was their chance. Dozens of them at once applied for enlistment. They were examined, and most of them were accepted, and have been recruited into the regular service. Some of them said that pride would not let them return home; but most of them enlisted for the cause alone.

When these volunteer companies were examined quite a number of men were rejected because of their physical unfitness. There was a sad scene at the camp that night. Sturdy young fellows wept when told they could not go with the army into Cuba. Some of them are now joining the ranks of the Cubans, where physical strength is not a test, and where the only qualification for service is a desire to serve Cuba, and, if need be, to die for it.

STANHOPE SAMS.

NEWPORT NEWS TO BE FORTIFIED.

Powerful Guns to be Mounted to Protect the Shipyards.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 24.—If a report, which emanates from a semi-official source here to-day, is true, it would seem that the United States Government is preparing to fortify this city to protect the big shipbuilding plant here. [illegible] perfectly reliable source that preparations are being made to establish emplacements in the vicinity of the ship yards, beyond which formidable batteries of powerful modern guns will be placed. The armament of the new fort, it is understood, will consist of several heavy guns, a number of five and six rapid-fire rifles, and the usual quota of small rapid-fire guns and six and one pounders.

Ambulance Fund Entertainment.

The First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society held a meeting yesterday in the apartments of Mrs. J. F. Knapp in the Savoy Hotel, and as the result of the meeting decided upon the programme and date of the entertainment to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The date fixed was June 8, at 8 P. M. The committee having charge of the entertainment consists of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss F. V. Doane, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, Mrs. Edwin Elwell, Mrs. Charles Ratmond, Mrs. J. H. Lane, and Miss Lucia Purdy. Many prominent actors and actresses and some of the professional singers have volunteered their services.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary.

A meeting of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the National Red Cross Society will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue. The auxiliary is working to provide an ice plant for the Red Cross hospital ambulance ship, and one with a capacity of one ton per day, and so arranged as to regulate the temperature of the cold storage room will cost about $3,000. Contributions to the fund may be sent to Miss Helen Van C. de Peyster, the Assistant Treasurer, at 7 East Forty-second Street.

Hanna's Yacht for Fighting.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 24.—The Comanche, Senator Mark A. Hanna's steam yacht, arrived at the navy yard just after noon to-day, and was formerly turned over to the Government. The yacht is of steel, 186 feet long, and is to be converted into an auxiliary cruiser. When mounted her battery will consist of four six-pound guns.

PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT RECEIVER.

CHICAGO, May 24.—James Duane Livingstone of New York has filed a bill asking for a receiver for the affairs and assets of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and makes several other companies party to the proceeding. He avers that the principal defendant company controls the assets of the other companies, and asks that an injunction issue commanding that company to turn over to each other company its assets and franchises. All the defendants, it is alleged, have entered into a monopoly, and this the court is asked to restrain. Further, the court is asked to enjoin the companies other than the People's Company from furnishing to the Central Trust Company of New York the means of paying a coming dividend of the People's Company.

The complainant is the owner of fifteen bonds of the various companies of $1,000 each. President Billings of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company said: "This suit contains absolutely no new allegations, except that the companies have consolidated, which is not denied. I do not believe the suit will have any influence on the market price of gas stock. As I understand it, a bondholder who receives his interest regularly has no standing to complain in court."

Gasolene Explosion at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—A gasoline tank in the American Steel Foundry blew up to-day, burning the employes about it. Of the twenty injured, Kuhns, the company's chemist, is fatally hurt. The others are badly burned. The explosion caused a fire which burned down the smelter and part of the molding department. At 8:45 the fire was under control. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Boxer Smith Escapes Indictment.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—The Mercer County Grand Jury finished its labors today. It found no indictment against John Smith, whose boxing contest with Henry Braun on March 21 at the Palace Sporting Club resulted in Braun's death. Referee "Sam" Austin and Manager "Jack" Skelly also escaped indictment. A presentment against boxing contests was made to the court.

Port Chester Church Consecrated.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—St. Peter's Episcopal Church was consecrated to-day, Bishop Potter of New York officiating, assisted by Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania. The musical service was directed by Frank Wright, organist and choir master of Grace Church, Brooklyn, assisted by Arthur R. Spencer, organist of St. Peter's Church.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Mayor A. C. Haughton, North Adams.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. T. S. Peete, Vermont.

GRAND—Lieut. F. J. Kirnan, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Sir Louis and Lady Davis, Ottawa.

PLAZA—Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

WALDORF—Judge Ezekiel Stoddard, New Haven; Antonio Del Viso, Secretary Legation, Argentine Republic, Washington; Baron Myer Watson, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, G. B., & Co., Middleton, N. Y.; G. B. Adams, notions and shoes; Continental Hotel.
Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Block, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Block, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Connelly, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and misses' clothing; Miss E. B. Foster, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. McKeon, boy's clothing, 18 Lispenard Street; Union Square Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves, 18 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. T. Parker, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. Little, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods, 486 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Gelershofer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershofer, woolens and clothing; Hoffman House.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, ribbons, and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Nugent, T., & Co., Braddock, Penn.; T. Nugent, furnishing goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, notions, 372 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stein-Bloch Company, The, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens, 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Strauss Brothers, Richmond, Va.; L. L. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods, hats and clothing, 300 Church Street; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks and bags, 480 Broome Street; Holland House.
Whitney, T. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Lamb, linens and handkerchiefs; Grand Union Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. E. Vans, ladies' and infants' wear, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; M. Fisher, dry goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

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TWO REGIMENTS START

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth En Route for Chickamauga.

NEW YORK SEES HER SOLDIERS

Impressive Scene at the Residence of Archbishop Corrigan.

Enthusiastic Crowds Cheer the Volunteers as They March Through the Streets of the City.

New York City had what may be called its first glimpse of the war yesterday when the Sixty-ninth and Ninth Regiments marched through the streets en route for the Chickamauga camp. It is true that Troop A crossed the lower part of the city Sunday, but their numbers were comparatively so few that they did not illustrate the meaning of their departure as the 2,055 infantrymen illustrated it. The volunteers, bronzed and hardened, with their clothes soiled by their sojourn at Camp Black and Peekskill, had lost their dress parade appearance, and looked every inch of them soldiers. And the thousands of men, women, and children who crowded the streets and fought for every point of vantage that they might see, better appreciated them.

From the time the battalions formed until the last of the files had boarded the ferryboats that took them to their trains in New Jersey the regiments were the subjects of an ovation not surpassed in the history of the city. Waving flags, blaring bands, and enthusiastic thousands shouting patriotic songs and words of encouragement greeted them at every step. Women fought with men for the privilege of shaking hands with a husband, a brother, a sweetheart, or a friend, and many a soldier equipped in heavy marching order added to his load by carrying his baby a block or two in the ranks.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning had prepared for the troops by putting all his force to work to make the streets presentable. A lack of police preparation and the consequent crowding in on the marching lines might have led to serious consequences but for the somewhat solemn good humor of all concerned.

The route of the Sixty-ninth was changed at the last moment, and the regiment, instead of marching across town from the East Thirty-fourth Street to the Communipaw Ferry, marched up town through Park and Fifth Avenues, around St. Patrick's Cathedral and the archiepiscopal residence, and received the blessing of Archbishop Corrigan, awaiting them on the doorstep of his residence.

OVATION TO THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Archbishop Corrigan Blesses the Regiment as It Passes His Residence.

At 2:15 o'clock, when the ferryboat Sag Harbor from Long Island City landed the first battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at East Thirty-fourth Street, every thoroughfare leading to the ferry was blocked by a crowd that impeded the movement of the soldiers and swayed hither and thither at the pleasure of the majority. The twenty-two policemen assigned to duty were powerless to regulate the movements of the anxious thousands. The presence of the regimental band playing patriotic airs kept every one keyed to the spirit of the occasion, and when Col. Duffy emerged from the ferryhouse at the head of his soldiers the people fell back and made way for him of their own volition. Ten minutes later the second battalion, led by Lieut. Col. Donovan, landed from the Rockaway, and the regiment formed in files of four and started its march.

It was the first time in thirty-five years that New York had seen a regiment marching to face a foe, and the people went wild with enthusiasm. The band in front of the regiment was playing, but it was only every now and then that a note could be heard, the continuous wave of cheers that accompanied the marchers drowning all other sounds.

Men rushed at the soldiers, offering them flasks, cigars, and even money, and women pressed forward with slices of pie and huge chunks of cake. Other women, carrying babies, held the little ones aloft, so that the husbands and fathers in the ranks might see them. Others, again, parted temporarily with their children, that the fathers might carry them for a block or two. Somehow or other, despite the crowded confusion, the soldiers kept their alignment, and, 1,026 strong, made steady progress onward.

As they marched under the elevated structure, the laboring engines shrieked a welcome and the factory whistles joined in shrill concert. As the regiment approached Third Avenue, Col. Duffy told Bandmaster Bayne that the route had been changed at the unanimous request of the members of his command. Instead of turning south to Twenty-fourth Street to the Communipaw ferry, it had been decided to march north along Park and Fifth Avenues to the Cathedral. It had been intended to turn south at Park Avenue, and a mighty crowd was there, blocking all passage.

The people fell back at the approach of the four policemen who headed the column, but they surged to the north, expecting to see the soldiers wheel south. There was a momentary halt, the band played "The Wearing of the Green" to the accompaniment of cheers and yells, and somehow or other the crowd melted away from a passage in the middle of the roadway just wide enough to admit the line of four abreast.

The soldiers, who had borne comparatively calmly the ovation, burst into cheers as they wheeled away from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Onward they marched through a crowd that came from no one knows where, but that seemed to grow in numbers as the regiment progressed past houses, from whose every window friendly faces beamed upon them, and under an array of the National colors that almost formed a canopy above them.

Archbishop Corrigan Blessed Them.

At Forty-first Street it wheeled to Fifth Avenue, and up Fifth Avenue, marched to Fifty-first Street, past the cathedral, where some half dozen priests stood on the steps and responded to their cheers and salutes. Another wheel was made at Fifty-first Street to Madison Avenue, past the Archiepiscopal residence, and into Fiftieth Street, going west to Fifth Avenue, thus completing a circuit of the cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan from the steps of his residence blessed the regiment as it paraded. For a moment the music stopped and the cheers of the attending multitude were hushed.

Although the Sixty-ninth is not exactly a Fifth Avenue regiment, the march down the avenue was one continued ovation for the marching soldiers. At Madison Square beside the Worth Monument a small reviewing stand had been erected, and as far around as could be seen the open square was black with people, all apparently wild with enthusiasm, and all cheering at the top of their voices.

Incidents, humorous and pathetic, were numerous along the line. At Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street a man told Private Herbert of the ambulance corps that his mother had just died. The soldier dropped as if shot. He was attended by his comrades and carried in the ambulance to the ferry. The doctors said he was not seriously ill, and he was taken South with his regiment.

Down Broadway to Twenty-fourth Street the regiment marched to the North River Ferry. There another immense gathering of people blocked its way for a few moments, but the blockade was soon raised, and the first battalion was embarked on the ferryboat Central at 4:15 o'clock, just two hours after landing in the city. The second battalion boarded the Joseph J. O'Donohue, loaned for the occasion by the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. As the boats moved into the river the British steamer Altai passed up stream and saluted with her whistles and by lowering her flag.

Cheers at Communipaw.

At Communipaw another great crowd was in waiting, and as the soldiers marched out of the station to the cars cheer after cheer was given. Col. Duffy received an immense floral horse shoe from the Anowanda Club, of which he is a member.

The trains were divided into three sections, to each of which four companies were assigned. Each car carried thirty men. The sections were made up of twelve coaches, one sleeper and parlor car, and two baggage cars. The companies in each section, with their commanding officers, were as follows:

First Section—Major Spellman, commanding; Companies D, F, G, and M. Second Section—Major Thomas F. Lynch, commanding; Companies I, K, A, and B. Third Section—The newly appointed Major McCrystal commanding; Companies C, E, L, and H.

Col. Duffy and his staff, including the Chaplain, Father Daily, occupied the Pullman car attached to the first section.

As soon as the men were apportioned a general rush for eatables was started, as the men had had nothing since their breakfast of hard tack and black coffee. Milk, coffee, and sandwiches were dispensed, and by the time the trains started, the men, if they did not look, must have felt happier.

Regimental Adjt. John A. Davidson and Regimental Quartermaster James A. Cronin had charge of the supplies. The first section of the train pulled out over the Baltimore and Ohio at 8:15 o'clock, and the others followed at intervals of five minutes. The first stop will be made at Philadelphia for a change of engines and crews. Baltimore is the next stop, and Roanoke, Va., will be reached in time for breakfast. From there the trains will run to Harper's Ferry, after which a free run will be made to Chickamauga, where the men are due at 6 o'clock this evening.

Departure from Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 24.—Followed by the cheers and well wishes of nearly 4,000 comrades, but comparatively few spectators, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, left Camp Black at 1 o'clock this afternoon, three hours and a half after the hour fixed for its departure, and by the time the men boarded the cars they were thoroughly tired out. Reveille in their quarters had been sounded at 4 o'clock, and from that hour until they gathered on the plains in marching order, with the exception of a scant half hour allowed for breakfast, the men had been steadily at work pulling up stakes and packing their belongings.

NINTH'S MARCH DOWN BROADWAY.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Spectators Lined the Route from West Twenty-second Street to Cortlandt Ferry.

The Ninth Regiment, headed by its new Colonel, G. James Greene, arrived on the Glen Island from Peekskill at 3:30 o'clock. Around the dock at Twenty-second Street and in the adjoining streets, in every available vantage point, on drays, trucks, cars, and whatnot, a crowd of many thousands of people had gathered to see the boys come ashore. They had been waiting expectantly for hours, warm and uncomfortable, but steeled with a determination to see the soldiers and to give them a worthy send-off.

As the Glen Island warped into her dock and the crowd saw the boys on board, a cheer burst from the throats of the waiting thousands. It was quick and hearty and simultaneous. It died away, only to be taken up by others, who could not even see the objects of their cheers, but who knew that the Ninth's boys had arrived, and that sufficed. Women waved miniature flags, men shouted and cheered, and perspired and smiled at each other, old women wept and young women looked proud, and everybody seemed happy.

A guard was landed as soon as the boat was secured, and this pushed back the crowd which had massed itself on the dock utterly defying the efforts of the police to keep it in check. The guns and bayonets, however, had a healthy effect on the multitude, which fell back in order to allow the men to land and form in line. Conterno's Band of the Ninth Regiment was on the dock when the regiment arrived, and at once struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," which the crowd took up and sang, the chorus rolling out in tremendous volume. Then there were more cheers and shouting, and all manner of rejoicing, during which the horses of the staff were landed, and Col. Greene and his officers mounted, giving the word of command to form and march.

Cheers for Col. Greene.

A number of women, wives of the officers, had come down on the boat with the regiment. These took carriages and were at once driven off to Jersey City, there to take another farewell of husbands before they finally left for the South.

As Col. Greene appeared on his horse, attended by Adjt. Hardy, riding erect and soldierly, they got a grand reception. Then as the boys landed and the line of march was taken up a rush was made for Twenty-second Street, through which it had been decided to march the men on account of the asphalt pavement there and the superior marching facilities. Every window along Twenty-second Street was crowded with spectators, who cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs, and as the boys recognized that all this had been arranged in their honor they stepped out with a vim, despite the heavy packs and blankets with which they were burdened.

All along Broadway, from Twenty-second Street to Cortlandt Street, the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated again and again. Men and women left the sidewalk and spoke to individual soldiers, some marching with them for blocks without interference, it being recognized that in many instances farewells, perhaps the last, were being said. Packages and flowers were handed to the men, and in the case of the latter the bunches of flowers were split up among their comrades by the recipients, so that when the boys reached the Cortlandt Street dock many were well bedecked, even to the muzzles of their guns, from which protruded pinks and roses in honor of the fair donors.

There were many remarkable scenes along the route. Women cheered and shouted until from sheer excess of emotion they burst into tears and wept like children. Even strong men felt suspicious lumps in their throats, which they tried vainly to swallow. It was a scene of intense, almost hysterical, enthusiasm all along the line of march.

Stood Fatigue Like Veterans.

As for the boys, they stood the ordeal well. After the three hard weeks in camp it was no fun to walk several miles over Belgian blocks, bearing packs and heavy arms that weighed altogether from fifty to seventy pounds. But they did well, and when there was any faltering the cheering of the multitude served to sustain them and make them put forth their best efforts. The regiment made a fine appearance physically, every man looking as though the Nation could trust him to do it honor in the face of any enemy.

The command again took boats at Cortlandt Street Ferry, and was landed at the foot of Bay Street in Jersey City. Another multitude, armed with packages for the most part, had taken possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, where the four sections of trains were lying, and when the troops arrived they found the cars already occupied by the army of sweethearts, wives, mothers, and friends, who sat with them until the last minute before the trains pulled out. Nearly every woman's face bore the traces of tears. There were widowed mothers, wives with babies, sweethearts, fathers, and brothers, all proud of their boys in blue, but with hearts breaking at the parting.

Meanwhile the stores had been taken direct by the Glen Island to Jersey City, and were loaded on the cars by the time the regiment arrived. Each man had a full seat in a regular passenger coach. To each section was attached a Pullman sleeper for the use of the officers, and these, with the baggage cars, made up forty-eight cars in all. At 7:30 the whistle sounded, warning friends to leave the cars. There was more kissing and handshaking and tearful partings, and at 7:55 the first section pulled out of the yards, quickly followed by the others, and the gallant Ninth was off to Chickamauga.

The Regiment Leaves Peekskill.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, May 24.—The Ninth Regiment broke camp early this morning, and left here for the front, thus bringing the life of Camp Townsend to a close. The boys were nervous and eager to be off, and in spite of the fact that they slept little last night, they turned out at reveille and proceeded with great vigor to strike their tents and pack them ready for shipment.

There were no cheering comrades to see the boys of the Ninth off, as in the cases of the Twelfth and Eighth, but Gen. Doyle and his staff took positions on Battery Hill and waved farewells to the departing regiment. The last company passed the reviewing stand on its way to the boat at 10:30, and as it did a detail from the First Battery fired a parting salute.

As the last echoes died away the State and National flags were run down from the flagpoles on the parade ground and the most memorable encampment at this place had come to an end. The transport cast off from her dock at 11:30. As the boat came abreast of Grant's Tomb every man of the 1,029 on board uncovered and stood in silent reverence until the historic place was passed.

THE THIRD STILL IN CAMP.

The Sea Girt Men Will Not Move Until Ammunition Arrives from Washington.

SEA GIRT, May 24.—The Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers did not break camp to-day and proceed to Fort Hancock and Pompton Lake, as was expected, owing to the failure of the Washington authorities to furnish a supply of ammunition. The day of departure may now be fixed for Thursday. The ammunition is expected to arrive to-night. When the regiment leaves Camp Voorhees the volunteers will be fully equipped.

The muddy condition of the parade ground caused Major Gen. Plume to decline the honor of a special review of the Second and Third Regiments, tendered him by Cols. Hine and Lee, and scheduled for this morning. Instead, Gen. Plume, accompanied by his staff, passed along the line and bade good-bye to all the officers before taking official leave of the camp. The official division headquarters flag was struck at 1 P. M., and the General, after calling upon Gov. Voorhees, left for his home in Newark at 1:58 P. M. His friends feel confident that he will soon go to the front as a Brigadier General.

Quartermaster General Donnelly and his assistants are busy making up the official pay rolls in anticipation of paying off the volunteers for the time spent in Camp Voorhees. It will take at least two weeks to complete the rolls. The volunteers will be paid from May 2 to the time they are mustered into the service of the United States.

Ten privates from the Second Regiment were gathered in by the guards last night for attempting to run the sentinels and for absence from camp without a pass. Several others were arrested outside the lines for drunkenness. These offenders were put to work this morning wheeling sand from the beach, a distance of over half a mile, and filling up the mud puddles in the company streets. Others, in heavy marching order, were compelled to do guard duty, carrying a bag of clay weighing forty pounds on their back. In addition, these men will diet on bread and water for six days.

Gov. Voorhees has decided to remain at the camp until after the departure of the Third Regiment for Sandy Hook and Pompton Lake. He will not go to Trenton before next Tuesday.

BATTLE DRILL BY VOLUNTEERS.

There Are Now 36,000 Men at Chickamauga, and They Are Forming Into Brigades.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 24.—There are now 36,000 men in the volunteer army under tents at this point, and the officers of the army expect that by Saturday night there will be 44,000.

The Third Tennessee Regiment, the first distinctively Southern troops to reach the park, arrived to-day under command of Col. J. P. Dufee, 1,005 officers and men. The First Vermont Regiment arrived about 8 o'clock, twelve companies, 1,207 officers and men, under command of O. D. Clark.

These regiments were assigned to the first brigade for the first division of the corps. The division will be completed by the Eighth New York, which will arrive to-morrow. The day at the park was unmarked by any incident except the battle drill of the first division of the first corps. The movements were under command of Gen. Wilson, and the men were put through the exercises in a very thorough manner. The regiments of the division have been in camp long enough to have become somewhat inured to the climate as well as the work, and the manoeuvres were characterized by great energy, accuracy, and remarkable precision.

Gen. Breckinridge and staff to-day continued the inspection of the divisions of the First Corps in detail. He found the hospital facilities still inadequate, but, fortunately, there are very few sick, and they are being cared for at St. Vincent's Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He states that in a very short time the hospital department will be in good condition.

Gen. Breckinridge to-day gave orders for a sham battle for inspection to-morrow morning. The first two brigades of the First Division of the First Corps will attack the third brigade intrenched on Snodgrass Hill, the attacking brigades to be in command of Gen. Wilson and the defenders under command of their brigade commander. Gen. Breckinridge stated to-night that he would be unable to complete his inspection at as early a date as he expected, that only a small percentage of the men had been equipped and prepared for war, but that this work was progressing as rapidly as possible. Gen. Breckinridge thinks that in view of the fact that nearly every regiment in camp had to be equipped almost completely the progress made was remarkable.

FOREIGN LAWYERS STAY AWAY.

International Law Association Will Not Meet at Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The International Law Association, composed of leading European jurists, will not send delegates to this country to meet their American brethren of the bar this year. The association had accepted the invitation of the American Bar Association to hold its biennial meeting at Saratoga in August, in connection with the annual meeting of the association, and a large number of foreign lawyers of distinction were expected to be present.

To-day Francis Rawle of this city, Treasurer of the American Bar Association received a cable message from Mr. Phillimore, Secretary of the International Law Association, stating that it will be impossible to hold a conference. Apparently the cause of the change in their plans is the existence of the war with Spain and a possible feeling that, as an international association for the discussion of international subjects, they should not meet in the territory of either belligerent.

The cablegram reads as follows:

London, May 24, 1898.

Rawle, Philadelphia:

Regret impossible to hold proposed conference. Please cancel arrangements. Letter follows. PHILLIMORE.

THE PHILIPPINES NOT WANTED.

President Rogers of the Northwestern University Gives His Views.

CHICAGO, May 24.—President Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University says: "I am not in favor of the annexation of Cuba, the Philippines, or Hawaii. We have all the problems we can manage without complicating the situation by bringing under our rule the inhabitants of these islands.

"The only new territory I should be willing to annex would be British North America. That would be a real temptation. But these islands are no temptation at all. Congress announced by formal resolution at the beginning of the war that this was not to be a war of conquest. It should stand by that declaration. Give Cuba her independence, and let it be understood that no European power will ever again be permitted to control its destinies."

Naval Deserter Taken Back.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 24.—Charles Williams of this city, who recently deserted from the gunboat Terror, spent Saturday with his parents here, and Sunday morning left for the Brooklyn Navy Yard to report for duty, in response to a letter received from the department while he was in Canada, saying that if he returned he would not be treated as a deserter. He regretted his action, and wrote the Navy Department on his arrival in Canada. The fact that he had been here was not made known until to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:20 A. M.—124 West Sixty-third Street, C. Garrigan; damage slight.

10 A. M.—20 Fourth Avenue, George Wanks; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—78 Delancey Street, S. Ford; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—26 West Third Street, Rosenberg & Robinson; damage, $200.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CLOTHING THE VOLUNTEERS

The Quartermaster's Department Rapidly Equipping the Army of Invasion.

ABOUT 112,000 MUSTERED IN

Many of the State Troops Had No Suitable Clothes for Campaigning and Were Poorly Fitted Out for the Service in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Inquiry at the Quartermaster's Department as to the progress being made in equipping the volunteer army evolves the information that the new troops are being rapidly supplied with the articles needed to put them in shape for campaigning. The department has recovered from the first panic into which it was plunged by the necessity suddenly thrust upon it of providing for 125,000 men, and affairs there are moving with something like smoothness. Reports to Adjt. Gen. Corbin now show that 112,000 volunteers have been mustered.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered at the outset, officials of the department state, was to ascertain just what was owned by the different National Guardsman regiments taken into the Government service. The state of preparations differed so widely in different States that there was no estimating with accuracy what equipment would be wanted by a particular command. Some States, for instance, like Maine and Rhode Island, sent their troops to the front completely fitted out from head to toe, leaving nothing to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. Other States, on the contrary, provided their volunteers with practically nothing, calling on the Government for everything in the inventory of wearing apparel, from undergarments and socks to hats and trousers.

In these cases, it is claimed, there has necessarily been delay, but the department professes to be in a position now to supply the whole volunteer army with what uniforms and shoes and like equipment it will need in a reasonably short time. Arrangements have been made, it is stated, to equip the army of invasion with brown canvas suits, decided on as the most satisfactory uniform for the Cuban service. The first order for these suits was only 10,000. That was when it was intended to send a small preliminary expedition to the island. Now that an army is to be dispatched, the Quartermaster has placed orders for several times that many suits, and the statement is made that the department will be prepared to equip the entire army with them before the invasion begins.

It was announced at the Transportation Bureau of the Quartermaster's Department to-day that thirty-one transports have been chartered by the Government, and are now at Tampa, New Orleans, and Mobile. These ships are supposed to be able to convey 20,000 or 25,000 men at a trip, and it is stated that they are all that will be needed for the business.

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Signal Corps—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY, Signal Corps, United States Army.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, United States Army.

Captains to be Majors—RICHARD P. STRONG, Fourth Artillery; GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Signal Corps; WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, Signal Corps.

First Lieutenants to be Majors—J. E. MAXFIELD, FRANK GREENE, SAMUEL REBER, Signal Corps, and Mr. EUGENE O. FECHEL of Michigan, civilian.

To be Captains—First Lieut. GEORGE O. SQUIER, Third Artillery; First Lieut. EUGENE T. WILSON, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. J. E. BRADY, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry; MARTIN L. HELLINGS of Florida, OTTO A. NESMITH of California, DANIEL J. CARR of Connecticut, HOWARD A. GIDDINGS of Connecticut, CARL F. HARTMAN of New Jersey, JOHN W. McCONNELL of Illinois, WILLIAM H. LAMAR of Maryland, EDWARD B. IVES of New York.

To be First Lieutenants—LEONARD B. WILDMAN of Connecticut, J. J. RYAN of Texas, WILLIAM F. ROGERS of Connecticut, NORMAN H. CAMP of Idaho, RICHARD I. RICKARDS of Illinois, JULIEN P. WOOTEN of Georgia.

To be Second Lieutenants—WALTER L. CLARKE, First Sergeant, Signal Corps; JAMES R. STEELE, First Sergeant, Signal Corps; BASIL O. LENOIR, Sergeant, Signal Corps; JAMES B. McLAUGHLIN, Sergeant, Signal Corps; GEORGE C. BURNELL, Sergeant, Signal Corps; VICTOR SHEPHERD, Sergeant, Signal Corps; WILLIAM M. TALBOTT, Sergeant, Signal Corps; THOMAS R. CAMPBELL of the District of Columbia, CHARLES H. GORDON of California, CHARLES ROGAN, Jr., of Tennessee, ALSON J. RUDD of Minnesota, HENRY W. SPRAGUE of Massachusetts, WILLIAM W. COLT of Illinois.

War—Subsistence Department—Lieut. Col. CHARLES ALBERT WOODRUFF, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Colonel; Major HENRY G. SHARPE, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Corps of Engineers—Major CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. WILLIAM MURRAY BLACK, to be Major; First Lieut. MASON MATTHEWS PATRICK, to be Captain; Second Lieut. GEORGE P. HOWELL, to be First Lieutenant.

Artillery Arm—Capt. SELDON A. DAY, First Artillery, to be Major; First Lieut. ERASMUS M. WEAVER, Jr., to be Captain; Second Lieut. THOMAS B. LAMOREUX, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Cavalry Arm—Second Lieut. EDWIN B. WINANS, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Capt. EDWARD A. GOODWIN, Eighth Cavalry, to be Colonel of Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; Major ELI L. HUGGIN, Sixth Cavalry, to be Colonel of Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; ALGERNON S. REEVES of Tennessee, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—GILES H. HOLDEN of Minnesota, CHESTER B. WORTHINGTON of Iowa.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—EBEN B. FENTON of Michigan, MARTIN M. MARSHALL of Iowa, ROBERT H. BECKHAM of Texas.

JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD.

Cable Censor in This City Who Rose from the Ranks Promoted Major.

Among the army promotions proposed by the President in the nominations submitted to the Senate yesterday was that of Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield of the Signal Corps to be a Major.

Lieut. Maxfield, like nearly half the officers in the Signal Corps, rose from the ranks, having gained his promotion through exceptional ability in his profession. He hails from Massachusetts, and joined the army Signal Corps as a private Jan. 4, 1882. He was soon made a Sergeant, and in July 14, 1884, was promoted to the acting grade of Second Lieutenant. He received his commission eight days later. He was advanced to a First Lieutenancy Dec. 19, 1890, and has seen important service since then.

When it became desirable last month to place a censorship over the cable messages sent out of this city Lieut. Maxfield was chosen to take charge of the delicate and important work, and has since discharged it to the eminent satisfaction not only of the Government but of the cable companies as well.

COLONELS FOR THE IMMUNES.

Point Raised in the Senate that the Commanders Should Themselves Be Yellow Fever Proof.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The selection of two more Colonels for the "immune" regiments, being raised under special act of Congress, was made public to-day when the President sent to the Senate the names of Edward A. Godwin, now Captain in the Eighth Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and Eli L. Huggins, now Major in the Sixth Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

This makes eight of the ten regiments that have been provided with commanding officers. As soon as the other two Colonels are named, it is expected that the work of enlisting the men who are to fill the regiments will begin in earnest. It has begun already in a fashion, the announcement of the selection of several Colonels having brought to the officers named a flood of offers of men from all over the country. As these regiments offer about the only opportunity left open for men not in the National Guard and for men who did not succeed in getting into service through the regular State levies, there is a rush in their direction.

It is already evident that the regiments will not be made up of immunes. The men intrusted with the raising of the regiments will exercise their own judgment to a large extent, and while endeavoring to secure strong and seasoned and hardy recruits, they will not insist on their possessing the immunity from diseases peculiar to tropical climes which the act prescribes. The law allows the enlisting of 10,000 men. These will be made into ten regiments, with 984 enlisted men and 46 officers in each. This will leave a margin of 8 enlisted men in each regiment. It is not yet known how many, if any, of these regiments will be made up of negroes.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day there was some discussion of the character of the men who should be chosen to command the immune regiments. Senator Money (Dem., Miss.,) was the principal speaker, and he expressed doubt as to whether it would be possible to raise regiments of men who had had yellow fever in case officers for such regiments were taken from the Northern States, and were men who had not been subjected to this disease.

MONEY SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Southerners Complain of Putting Civilians Over Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Money and several other Southerners called on the President to-day and informed him they would oppose to the bitter end the confirmation of any more sons of public men who might be nominated to positions in the army unless they had special military qualifications.

The President gently reminded the Senator that some of those nominations were from the South. The visitors admitted the fact, but were very determined. Senator Money said if it was proposed to put such officers in command of Mississippi troops he would see that they were not confirmed. The interview was very exciting.

The President said he had heard of no complaint before of this class of nominations. He had made them in nearly every instance to please Senators and Representatives. The Southerners took the ground that these young and untried men should not be put in command of troops while the officers of State militia were set aside.

FORMING AT CAMP ALGER.

Gen. Graham Issues Orders Organizing the Divisions and Brigades of Volunteers at the Camp.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Gen. Graham to-day issued an order organizing the troops at Camp Alger into divisions and brigades, as follows:

First Division—First New Jersey, Second Ohio, Sixty-fifth New York, Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther, United States Volunteers.

First Brigade—First New York, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Sixty-fifth New York, to be commanded by Col. E. A. Campbell, First New Jersey.

Second Brigade—Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, Col. D. J. Foster, Sixth Illinois, commanding.

Third Brigade—Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, Col. H. A. Coursen, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, commanding.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Sixth Pennsylvania, and Ninth Ohio will until further orders remain unattached and report direct to corps headquarters. Two troops of cavalry from Brooklyn and New York City were ordered to report at headquarters to perform such special duty as may be assigned them by the Major General commanding. Major E. Vollrath, Eighth Ohio, has been appointed Provost Marshal.

Charles P. Menoher, Adjutant, Sixth Artillery, has been ordered to Fort McHenry. The latest arrivals at camp were the two troops of cavalry from New York and Brooklyn, which reached camp at 3 o'clock this morning.

Missouri Offers Black Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Missouri is anxious to furnish for the Government's use in the present war a regiment of twelve companies of her colored citizens, who, it is claimed, would be of great value in the invasion of Cuba. For the purpose of formally making an offer to raise such a regiment a large delegation of citizens of Missouri, including Richard Kerens and C. Grenner, Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, and R. Durham, United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, Dr. A. C. Pettijohn of Brookfield, and Webster Davis, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, called at the War Department to-day.

Father Reclaims a Boy Soldier.

BOSTON, May 24.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Lowell granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Malachi G. Burns, a private in Company C, First Regiment, heavy artillery, now stationed at Fort Warren. Burns, who is but eighteen years of age, enlisted. His father objected, and petitioned for the writ on the ground that his son, being a minor, was unlawfully in the custody of Col. Pfaff, and the writ was granted.

ARMORS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Contracts Let for Fitting Out the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Bids were opened to-day for supplying the armor for the three battleships, Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works, Newport News, and Cramps'. This is the second time that the Government has endeavored to secure bids for supplying the armor for these ships.

The first effort, made about a year ago, was unsuccessful because Congress had made the minimum cost per ton for the armor at a figure below the cost of production. The present Naval Appropriation bill having increased the price to $400 per ton, to-day's effort was successful. For the Illinois the two armor companies, Bethlehem and Carnegie, divided their bids, one taking the lighter armor and the other the heavier. For the Alabama the Bethlehem Company bid $1,022,504, while the Carnegie Company did not bid. For the Wisconsin the Carnegie Company bid $1,023,504. The rate in each case was $400 per ton flat for bolts and armor, the maximum amount allowed by Congress. The Bethlehem Company undertakes to begin delivery of the armor within seven months after contract and to supply 300 tons monthly. The Carnegie Company will begin Dec. 1 next and supply the same amount monthly.

Ambulances for Red Cross Workers.

In compliance with a request made by Levi P. Morton the War Department has instructed the Chief Quartermaster at Chicago to furnish three ambulances per week for four weeks to the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society.

Chinaman Wants to be a Surgeon.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Lamb Heen Dott, a Chinaman, who is in the senior class at Rush Medical College, made application for final naturalization papers in the Circuit Court. He presented his application to Judge Tuthill, who found that there would be great difficulty under the law in issuing the papers. The Court, however, took the matter under advisement for several days in order to see whether there is any provision under which Dott may be admitted to citizenship. The young man, who is very bright, is desirous, upon his graduation from college, of entering the service of the United States as a surgeon in the army or navy. He has resided in Chicago for twenty-six years.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

MILITARY RULES FOR MAILS.

How Letters May Pass To and From the Men at the Front During the War.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Two orders in regard to mail for and from soldiers and sailors have been issued by Postmaster General Smith. One order takes the Philippine Islands out of the category of places where mail communication with the United States is suspended, and the other revives a regulation permitting soldiers, sailors, and marines to send letters, postage upon which is to be collected on delivery. Following is the text of the order regarding mail for United States forces at the Philippines:

"In view of existing hostilities between the United States and Spain, which necessitates the presence of United States forces in active service at and near the Philippine Islands, and of the fact that postal communication with said islands, as one of the Spanish colonies, is prohibited by my order No. 161, dated the 26th ultimo, it is hereby ordered that articles of mail matter for or from persons connected with said United States forces shall be subject to the postage rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the United States.

"The articles shall be sent to the commandants of the forces by every opportunity offered by the sailing of a United States vessel for said forces. The sailing dates of the vessels cannot be announced in advance, and the articles should therefore be forwarded promptly to San Francisco in order that they may be dispatched thence to destination at the first opportunity."

The regulation in regard to the mail from forces in the field is authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1879 and is as follows:

"Letters written by officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, to be transmitted unpaid, must be plainly marked 'Soldier's Letter,' 'Sailor's Letter,' or 'Marine's Letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a Surgeon or Chaplain at a hospital where he may be, and in the navy and marine service by the officer in command of the vessel or Surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore. Letters so certified will be forwarded charged with postage due at single rates only, to be collected on delivery."

This regulation is in line with a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Lybrand of Ohio extending franking privileges through the mails to officers and enlisted men of the United States forces.

The Post Office Department is deluged with letters from persons who wish to obtain appointments in connection with the military Post Office service at the different camps and headquarters. By an understanding entered into between Postmaster General Smith and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, however, this service will be supervised entirely by the existing force of the Post Office Department, and the active work of collecting and distributing mail matter to the forces in the field will be managed by the officers and enlisted men of the army, without added expense to the Government. The routing work of establishing the different camp Post Offices will be directed by the special agents of the rural free delivery service and the regular corps of Post Office Inspectors; the regimental Chaplains, as a rule, will be commissioned Postmasters, the transportation of the mails to and from the different camps will be performed by the army ambulances, and the Corporals and privates will act as mail superintendents and carriers, respectively. It is Mr. Heath's opinion that a very efficient service in this way can be established without taking on additional employes. The public are asked to assist by carefully naming company and regiment in the addresses of their letters to the different camps.

The Post Office Department renews its request to all persons addressing mail to officers or privates, or others in military camps throughout the country, to plainly write upon the letter or parcel the company, regiment, and State; for example, "John Doe, Co. D, 16th Illinois Infantry, Falls Church, Va."

At Camp Alger, which receives its mail from Falls Church, Va., there are a number of regiments bearing the same numerical designation, and it is necessary in addressing mail to a member of a regiment to have the State name attached.

WAR PRISONERS' LETTERS.

Arrangements Made to Forward Them to Their Families and Friends.

The offer of the Portuguese Red Cross Society to act as an intermediary for the transmission of correspondence between the prisoners of war captured by this country and their families and friends has been accepted by the American National Red Cross Society. Notice to that effect has been sent by Clara Barton to the President of the Portuguese society. The local society has offered to perform a like service on behalf of Spain's prisoners.

Miss Barton sent a dozen letters to the Portuguese society for delivery yesterday. They were written by prisoners on the captured prizes which are now in Key West Harbor.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:19	Moon sets	11:18

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:25	Gov. Isl'd.	10:42	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:31	Gov. Isl'd.	10:50	H. Gate	12:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 25.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Guadeloupe, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 26.		
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Castle Eden, Jamaica, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 27.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 28.		
Altai, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kenneth, Campeachy, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, May 14.
Arecuna, Nassau, May 21.
Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Chester, Southampton, May 14.
Horrax, St. Lucia, May 18.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 19.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Pisa, Hamburg, May 11.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 18.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 16.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

El Monte, New Orleans, May 21.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 23.
Newton, St. Lucia, May 19.
Strathgyle, Portland, May 12.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, May 22.
Croma, Dundee, May 18.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 15.
Laughton, La Guayra, May 20.
Lucania, Liverpool, May 21.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Patria, Hamburg, May 15.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Buffalo, Hull, May 14.
City of Rome, Glasgow, May 20.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, May 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

Hogarth, St. Lucia, May 22.
Isle of Kent, Shields, May 15.
La Bourgogne, Havre, May 21.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, May 22.
Olbers, St. Lucia, May 22.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Bovic, Liverpool, May 20.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 17.
Mobile, London, May 19.
Peconic, Gibraltar, May 15.

Arrived—Tuesday, May 24.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Schaarsmidt, Santiago de Cuba May 13 via Key West 19th, in ballast to Hamburg-American Line.

SS Konigen Luise, (Ger.,) Schuckmann, Bremen May 14 and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Rusch, Hamburg May 9, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) Arnesen, Laguna, &c., May 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Caxo, (Br.,) Long, Palermo May 4, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Carthagena, &c., May 12, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Pictavia, (Fr.,) Blanc, Marseilles May 6, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah May 21, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp May 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 23d.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp May 14, with mdse. and passengers to The International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, from Bristol. Sighted south of Fire Island at 12:30 P. M. bound in.

Ship Irby, (of Liverpool,) Griffiths, London 32 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Brig L. G. Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Najardo, &c., April 22, with sugar to A. S. Lascelles—vessel to J. H. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 24, 9:30 P. M., south, light air, thick fog.

Sailed.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) for Alexandria, Egypt.
SS Blue Star, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Ethelhilda, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Aloedene, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

ANCHORED IN HARBOR BOUND OUT:

SS Aurania, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Anchored in Gravesend Bay at 11:35 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:10 P. M.

SS Earnwood, (Br.,) for Philadelphia. Anchored in Quarantine at 6:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah. Anchored in Quarantine at 6:55 P. M.

U. S. transport Resolute. Anchored off Tompkinsville 6 P. M.

Spoken.

Bark Elginshire, (Br.,) Hannah, from Rochefort for New York, was spoken May 21 in lat. 47, lon. 6.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK HARBOR—EXPERIMENTAL SPAR BUOY REMOVED.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 24.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the first-class spar buoy, painted red and surmounted by a conical shape, placed March 16, 1898, for experimental purposes near Gowanus Flats bell buoy, New York Harbor, has been discontinued.

Miscellaneous.

AARHUUS, Denmark, May 24.—SS Picton, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from Philadelphia May 5 for this port, was ashore at Mosselgrunde, but afterward got off, and has arr. here leaking.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 24.—SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, sld. from Trieste for New York May 18.

SS Barlby, (Br.,) Capt. Maxfield, sld. from Rotterdam for New York May 21.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, sld. from Bremen for New York yesterday.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers May 18.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, from New York, arr. at Cape Town May 21.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from Marseilles for New York, arr. at Naples May 21.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York for Buenos Ayres, &c., arr. at Montevideo May 22.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 22.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Witt, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Cydonia, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffith, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook May 22.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, (from New York,) sld. from Naples for Genoa May 22.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton May 25.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Rothemann, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Capt. Tomassich, from Palermo for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coals.

SS W. I. Radcliffe, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York via Cork, arr. at Scattery Roads to-day.

War Map.
A handsome lithographed map of the West Indies, in four colors, will accompany each copy of
The Evening Post
Wednesday, May 25th.
The map has corner pieces showing the United States, Atlantic ocean, including islands, Spain, Philippine Islands, and the harbor of Havana in detail. It enables you to trace the fleet in any waters they are likely to traverse.
Order from Your Newsdealer.
Three Cents a Copy by Mail.
THE EVENING POST,
Broadway and Fulton St., New York.

THE BABY'S HEALTH
Depends largely upon proper clothing in this changeable climate. Our Children's Department contains not only seasonable, but stylish and artistic garments for the baby.
Dainty hand-made Muslin Caps; pretty Hats; Baptismal Garments, Cloaks, Robes, Hats; Infants' Long Cloaks and Bonnets.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St., New York.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

The Wanamaker Store

Short Notes of Store News.

"BARGAIN;—an advantageous purchase" (*Century Dictionary.*) "Bargain;—a word of disrepute, to be eyed with suspicion." (*Present Popular Opinion.*) The difference between them is the difference between a fact and a fraud.

One of our ambitions is to rescue this word from the degradation it has reached through persistent misrepresentation by proving its dignity and honor when truthfully used. It has never suffered through us, and we insist that due honor be paid it here. Here are bargains;—real ones. To them we ask your earnest and respectful attention.

A Transaction in China. THIS is a tale of a reduction of a third on a widely assorted lot of Fancy China that was already priced low enough to suit people. This very reduction proves that, for the reduction is on account of the fact that the pieces are odds and ends of fast-selling lots.

At $10—Haviland China Ice Cream Sets, flowers in pink and gold; heavily gilded borders, with blue shading; 13 pieces; regularly $15.

At $4.50—French China Ice Cream Sets, handsomely decorated; 13 pieces; regularly $7.50.

At $3—Haviland China Ice Cream Sets; 13 pieces; regularly $6.

At $3—Berry Sets in six styles; all in French china; 13 pieces; regularly $5.50. At $4.50; regularly $7.75. At $5.50; regularly $9.50. At $6; regularly $10.

At $2—Salad Bowls in a variety of styles and decorations; all in French china; regularly $3.75. At $1.25; regularly $2.25. At 85c.; regularly $1.50. At 75c.; regularly $1.25.

At $3—Chop Dishes, tinted borders, beautifully decorated with flowers and gold; regularly $5. At $1; regularly $2.

At $12—Fish and Game Sets in Austrian china, handsomely decorated; good shapes; 15 pieces; regularly $18. At $6, same style; 14 pieces; regularly $10.

At $12.50—French China Sets, colored borders, gold filigree work, handsomely painted; were $15, reduced from $25.

At 50c.—A line of French and Austrian China Mugs, decorated in colors and gold; regularly $1. At $1; regularly $1.50 and $2.25.

Basement.

A Tumble in Taffetas. A SHORT story, but a good one. There are a little more than three thousand yards in the lot concerned, and we have never had a better assortment of tints and hues in that many yards. Excellent, heavy, solid-bodied silks, and with this very important attraction in addition:

They are first-class 75c. values
They are selling for 55c. a yard

Rotunda.

A Real Surprise in Aprons. IF you are not surprised when you see the qualities of the Lawn Aprons that we have marked

12½c. each,

then you must have had an exceptionally lucky experience in bargain-getting. For you don't see such goods at such prices very often.

There are 2400 of them, and they'll go as fast as they can be wrapped to-day. Quite a choice of styles.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club. WE knew that we're filling a public demand in supplying a method whereby the three best bicycles could be purchased on monthly payments. We had no idea how great and how far-reaching that demand was until yesterday. The vigor and snap of the rush for membership points to an early exhaustion of the wheels apportioned for distribution under this plan.

We require an initial payment of $5 to cover the club expenses. Understand, this is an extra payment and does not apply to the purchase price of the wheel. On receipt of this, and of satisfactory references, we deliver you, at once a Humber, Monarch or Continental according to your specifications. Payments begin thirty days later, as follows:

For a Humber (price $73), $10 a month.

For a Monarch (price $50), $8.38 a month.

For a Continental (price $40), $5 a month.

The number of wheels to be distributed under this plan definitely limited.

Fifth floor. Branch store, 5th Av. and 42d St.

The Very Lowest Cotton Prices. THESE prices have an interest for us in addition to that which they will hold for you, for these are the lowest figures that we have ever known on equal grades. It's not only a bargain we are telling about—it's a record bargain; seven of them, in fact:—

12½c. Printed Lawns, at 7c.
16c. Self-colored Striped Piques, at 8c.
15c. Printed Figured Swisses, at 10c.
12½c. Printed Batistes, at 10c.
16c. Printed Dimities, at 10c.
25c. Printed Irish Dimities, at 15c.
25c. Printed Organdies, at 17

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PRESBYTERIAN FINANCES.

Reports from the Home Mission and College Boards Made to the General Assembly.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day continued its routine business. The Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton, N. J., presented the report of the Board of Home Missions. The board's year opened with a cash debt of $147,276 and closed with a debt of $167,839, an increase of $20,563. The increase of debt is accounted for by the change from quarterly to monthly payments of salaries to the missionaries in the field. Contributions amounted to $698,940, a decrease of $93,464 from last year, when special efforts were made.

Operating expenses were cut down by $7,515, and administration cost $30,578. For mission work $420,748 was given, and for Sunday school work $277,192. The total expenditures amounted to $722,965, of which $440,280 was for mission work and $225,866 for Sunday schools. Under the board are 1,393 missionaries, 84,682 church members, 2,018 Sunday schools, with 123,622 pupils. Of the 1,632 churches under the care of the board, ten became self-supporting during the year. The net deficit on account of the operation of the Presbyterian Building in New York, of which the board is half owner, amounts to date to $24,485, but this amount is covered by a special loan, so that it is no burden upon the work of the board. It is estimated that if the whole of the building were rented the board would receive a net income from it of $3,786, besides free rental for the administration of the board.

Dr. Dixon and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, recently elected Secretary of the board, addressed the assembly on the board's work. The assembly greeted Dr. Thompson with prolonged applause, and his maiden speech was punctuated by vociferous applause. During the session a telegram was received from the church at Clinton, N. J., announcing a gift of $5,000 from a Commissioner. For next year the board desires $867,000, to pay the debt and prosecute its work.

The regular order of the afternoon was the annual report on the work of the Board of Aid for colleges and academies, which among other things, said that the board had supposed that it held a large amount of cash and securities, but the next day it learned that $45.12 constituted its entire assets, the Treasurer, Charles M. Charmley, having embezzled the remaining $61,339.06. The case was placed in the hands of the surety company which was on Mr. Charmley's bond, and he was taken into custody, but escaped. Every effort has been made to trace and arrest him, but not a clue has yet been discovered. An honored friend loaned $10,000 for immediate necessities, and members of the board and synods made prompt and generous contributions and subscriptions, and the board was able to close the year without a deficit, and without using any of the ordinary income of the board for the purpose of replacing nearly all the embezzled funds except a small remainder, for which it held good pledges. The year on the whole had been the most prosperous in the board's history. The expenses have been reduced 20 per cent. The number of students was [illegible],738, a gain of 16. The receipts were $145,246 and the expenses $102,461. The cash on hand amounts to $43,785.

It was recommended that $150,000 be contributed for the use of the board during the ensuing year. Dr. Edward C. Ray of Chicago, Secretary of the board, made a plea in behalf of the so-called small colleges. After a brief discussion commendatory resolutions were passed, and the discussion of missionary periodicals was resumed. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia made a plea for the retention of the present periodical, The Church at Home and Abroad. Dr. Elijah R. Craven, Secretary of the Board of Publication, favored the consolidation of the church periodicals and would urge no objection to the removal of the offices of publication from Philadelphia to New York if proper reasons were stated therefor, but he resented the omission of such reasons as a direct reflection on his board. To the plan of an independent control of the proposed new periodical by a single editor he objected strenuously. The matter went over until Wednesday.

The evening was devoted to a popular meeting in the interest of home missions, Dr. Samuel J. Nicoll of St. Louis presiding. Speeches were made by Dr. Weishard of Salt Lake City, the Rev. George F. McAfee, Superintendent of school work under the board, and by Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

A war ripple reached the Assembly to-day in a telegram calling Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia to rejoin his regiment, the Pennsylvania Second, at Morristown, Del. Before leaving he was given an opportunity to present the work and claims of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

During the afternoon session a memorial from the Presbytery of New York relating to the resignation of Dr. Briggs from the Presbytery was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. The assembly decided to take no action on an overture aimed to limit the term of office of Dr. Roberts, stated clerk of the Assembly. It was ordered that letters of dismissal or reception should not be given or taken from members going to or coming from Christian Science churches, they not being recognized as an evangelical denomination.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Programme of Special Services to be Held During the Summer.

OCEAN GROVE, May 24.—The Rev. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, has made public the programme of special services to be held at this resort this Summer.

The initial meeting will be held Sunday, June 26, and the services will continue almost daily from that date until Tuesday, Aug. 30, the last day of the camp meeting. The programme is as follows:

Sunday, June 26—Auditorium opening, with sermon by Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has recently returned from his Diocese in Africa.

Saturday, July 2—National concert in the evening by the Auditorium choir and noted soloists.

Sunday, July 3—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer.

Monday, July 4—Patriotic exercises in the Auditorium. Judge Charles E. Hendrickson of Mount Holly will preside. Oration by Judge J. Frank Fort of Newark.

Tuesday, July 6—Annual meeting of the Sabbath Observance Society.

Friday, July 8, Saturday, July 9, and Sunday, July 10—Annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

July 11 to 22, inclusive—Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly. Sermons, lectures, and a variety of exercises. Bishop John N. Vincent and others will lecture.

Saturday, July 23—The King's Daughters' conference, presided over by Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New York, President of the order.

Sunday, July 24—Ocean Grove "Floral Day."

Monday and Tuesday, July 25 and 26—Annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Emma Bownie of Newark will preside.

Wednesday, July 27—African Methodist Episcopal Church Jubilee and reunion.

July 28 to 31—The National Temperance Society camp meeting. Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky will deliver several lectures.

Monday, Aug. 1—Ocean Grove Memorial Day.

Aug. 2 to 12, inclusive—The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology. The Rev. Dr. J. Embury Price, Dean, will lecture on "Theology," "History," "Chronology," "Archeology," and "Oratory."

Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 13 and 14—Annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Monday, Aug. 15—"Willing Workers'" Day.

Tuesday, Aug. 16—African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Conference, with jubilee concert in the evening.

Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 17 and 18—Woman's Encouragement Society meetings.

Friday, Aug. 19—Camp meeting, prayer meeting, and Sacrament of the Holy Communion.

Saturday, Aug. 20—Inaugural service of the camp meeting. Sermons by the Rev. Joseph L. Roe, Presiding Elder of the New Brunswick District, and the Rev. J. G. Reed of Ocean Grove.

Sunday, Aug. 21—First Sunday of the camp meeting. Sermon by Bishop C. C. McCabe.

Sunday, Aug. 28—Second Sunday of camp meeting. Sermon by Bishop Goodsel of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Tuesday, Aug. 30, the camp meeting will close with the usual services, after which the evening will be devoted to Mrs. William B. Osborne's Missionary Training School.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

POLICE BOARD SITUATION

The Mayor Has Not Yet Appointed a Successor to William E. Philips.

MAY BE SELECTED BY WORTH

No Formal Action Taken as Yet to Test the Legality of McCullagh's Removal—Ex-Chief Said to be Content.

Contrary to general expectation, there were no new developments yesterday in the police situation. Mayor Van Wyck did not appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacancy made by the removal of William E. Philips, nor did he give any indication of when he would make the appointment. Rumor said that he was awaiting a personal communication from Jacob Worth, who is in Saratoga, but the Mayor himself said nothing. It is generally conceded, although on no better authority than rumor, that Mr. Worth may, if he cares to, name the man to be appointed.

In attempting to prophesy upon whom the choice will fall the political forecasters have named nearly every anti-Platt man among the Brooklyn Republican district leaders. Popular opinion yesterday centered on ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, despite Mr. Buttling's public declaration that he would not take the place if it was offered to him. The severance of friendly relations between the Republican and Democratic organizations has brought Mr. Worth into close alliance with the McLaughlin forces in Brooklyn, and Mr. Buttling, Mr. Worth's first lieutenant, is and has been for years persona grata to the Democratic leaders. He is rich and pugnacious, and has the reputation of fulfilling every promise he makes.

Mayor's Choice Not Yet Made.

However, no one will know upon whom the choice will fall until the Mayor makes the announcement. It was said semi-officially yesterday that he had not yet decided whom to appoint. Until he does make the appointment the three Commissioners now in office will hold no regular meeting. Although they do not agree with the contention that until the board has organized with the four members prescribed by the charter no legal action can be taken by them, they are not going to run the risk of having their decisions declared illegal by the courts. It is probable that at the first meeting held the full board will formally retire McCullagh again, formally place him on the pension roll, and as formally put Acting Chief Devery in charge of the department.

Notwithstanding all the talk of the Republican organization leaders and others no steps have been taken yet to question the legality of the Mayor's action in removing the Republican members of the Police Commission or the authority of three Commissioners to retire the Chief. Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that he doubted the advisability of proceeding against the Mayor. He said he believed Mayor Van Wyck had violated the law in co-operating with a Police Board not legally constituted to make an important change in the machinery of the department, but he considered the matter might safely be left to the City Club for investigation.

The City Club has not taken any action in the matter yet, and no formal meeting has been called to discuss it.

Statement by Gen. Tracy.

Gen. Tracy, who, it was reported, was preparing a brief on the subject to be presented to Gov. Black by the Republican organization, said yesterday that the report was false. Anything that he may do, he said, will be done as a private individual.

"I believe," he said, "that in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners the Mayor was guilty of a violation of duty. While the charter clothes him with the power to remove, it prescribes also that he shall exercise the power only when, in his opinion, the public interests require it. I do not believe he made these removals because he supposed the interests of the public demanded them, but that he made them for political ends alone, and for the purpose of procuring control of the Board of Elections, and for other reasons. The Mayor's wrongdoing did not stop with the removals. He did wrong when he acted with a board composed of only three Commissioners to depose the Chief. The framers of the charter, of whom I was one, certainly never contemplated the legality of any such action."

It is officially denied that the Vigilance League is contemplating any action in the matter, and there is a growing conviction that ex-Chief McCullagh has no desire to fight the decision that retired him on a pension for life of $3,000 a year. With ex-Commissioner Hamilton, he called upon Gen. Tracy yesterday, but it was not to retain counsel to take his case to the courts. It was to supply some information that Gen. Tracy needed as to the pressure brought to bear upon the Chief to make certain transfers said to have been demanded by the Tammany leaders.

The point raised in argument by the Republican leaders is that the Mayor acted in violation of the bi-partisan law. Section 6, Article II. of the Constitution says:

> All laws creating, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing the ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such board or officers are to serve cast the highest and the next highest number of votes.

Opinion of Tammany Lawyers.

The Tammany lawyers hold that under several court decisions the Police Board is not charged with those duties which are left to the Board of Election Inspectors. The bi-partisan provision for the Police Board as originally drafted read that two of the Commissioners shall be chosen from the party having cast the highest number of votes at the last election for Governor and two from the party having cast the next highest number of votes. The provision was held to be unconstitutional, and it was made to read that not more than two of the Commissioners shall belong to the same political party. Under that provision the Mayor may appoint a Prohibitionist or a Socialist to fill the vacancy on the board if he sees fit.

A dispatch received from Albany last night said that the Governor had received no communication relative to the Mayor's removal of the Police Commissioners, and that he would not move in the matter unless specific charges against the Mayor are filed with him.

DEVERY TALKS TO THE POLICE.

He Tells the Inspectors and Captains the City Is Not to be "Wide Open."

Acting Chief Devery summoned all the Inspectors and Captains of the police force to Headquarters yesterday, and explained to them the policy he intended to pursue. He told them to take no notice of the stories they might read in certain papers that the city is to be run "wide open," and warned them that he would hold each officer strictly responsible for the good character and orderliness of his district.

"I desire to say," he said, "and to say it as strongly and sincerely as I know how, that, so far as I am concerned, in the performance of my official duties this city will not be run 'wide open.' I shall insist upon a fair and impartial enforcement of all the laws and ordinances, without fear and without favor. I want you all to understand this, and to act accordingly. Gambling of all kinds must go. I will not tolerate it in any shape, and I shall hold to the very strictest accountability any borough, district, or precinct commander within whose jurisdiction I find gambling of any kind carried on. What I have said about gambling applies as well to every other form of lawbreaking."

After inviting the co-operation of his subordinates in enforcing the law, the Acting Chief said:

"If the conditions in any of the various commands of the department should indicate that it is not accorded for any reason, I can only say that I shall use the means placed within my power by the law and by my superiors, the Board of Police, to compel this co-operation."

Speaking of the discipline of the force, Acting Chief Devery declared there is too much general laxity, not alone among the patrolmen, who talked too much on post, but among the Roundsmen and Sergeants.

"The department," he said, "consists of upward of 7,000 men. As I said before, its duties are important, and in their carrying out, in many cases, very arduous. The common desire on the part of all members to do fair, reasonable duty will bring about success, and the wider the spread of that desire the greater will be the success. I want that to go through all the ranks, from the lowest position in the force to the highest. I want to be fair to all men in the department. I want each and every man to be fair to me. Gross violations of law and the rules and regulations of the department by members thereof will insure for them as swift and severe punishment as it is possible for me to bring about."

In conclusion the Acting Chief referred to the decision of ex-Chief McCullagh, that the annual parade should be abandoned, and said he expected the Police Board to support his recommendation that a parade be held. He declared that in the face of the depletion of the ranks of the militia by the mustering into the National service of so many men the police parade would not be an empty show, but would serve to exhibit to the citizens of the city the men who stand as a bulwark for the protection of their lives and property.

Ex-Chief McCullagh was at Headquarters for a few moments in the morning. When he was appointed Chief by Mayor Strong's Commissioners, a majority of them had a badge of solid gold made for him. It cost $125. Mr. McCullagh called to ask Chief Clerk Kipp if the badge belonged to him or to the department. Col. Kipp looked up in the minute book the resolution authorizing the purchase of the badge, and decided that it was the property of the department. The ex-Chief surrendered it without a murmur and went away.

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Condemning the Mayor for Retiring McCullagh.

At a meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held Monday night these resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Mayor Van Wyck in forcing the retirement of Chief McCullagh:

Resolved, That the recent action of the Mayor in bringing about the retirement of the Chief of Police of the city with the further purpose of Tammanyizing the Police Department be emphatically condemned; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union takes this opportunity of calling upon all well disposed citizens to rally to the financial and moral support of the Citizens' Union, that it may be enabled to organize permanently and effectively a party which shall have regard solely to the interest of civic good government for New York.

The adoption of the resolutions is held to be a declaration of the intention of the Citizens' Union to resume at once the war carried on last Fall in the interests of good government.

A letter from Assemblyman Weeks acknowledging a letter of indorsement from the committee was read and ordered printed in the minutes of the meeting. Mr. Weeks said, among other things:

"In spite of the fact that your candidate was not elected last Fall, there is no question that your enormous vote opened the eyes of the politicians of both parties to the situation. This made the last Legislature's work the best and cleanest in years, and will, in my opinion, compel a better class of nominations in the future."

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.

The Fourth Day Largely Devoted to Discussing the Duties of Friends in War Times.

The members of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, the Hicksite division of Quakers, consumed most of the fourth day of their two hundred and third annual session yesterday at the House of Assembly at Rutherfurd Place and East Fifteenth Street, in gentle remonstrance against the present war. William H. Willits acted as clerk.

Men and women met together for the occasion. Many of the women were clad in the sombre attire of earlier times. Many others, and by far the greater number, were attired in latest fashion, and the toilets of the young women were generally bright and pretty.

A report from the Philanthropic Committee was presented early in the morning session by John W. Hutchinson, who is a well-known New Yorker. Among other matters, the committee stated that it had found that the Friends were not unanimous against capital punishment, and that their report was therefore unsatisfactory. Friend William M. Jackson of this city said the whole idea of taking life was wrong, it was the idea of vengeance. He argued that the erring brother should be cared for, not punished, by the State. Another Friend expressed the opinion that the lynchings in the South were the direct outcome of capital punishment.

Touching on Indian affairs, the report credited the defeat of a proposed bill allowing the sale of liquor on the New York State reservation, to the efforts of Friends of the New York Yearly Meeting. The report further stated that a sub-committee had visited all the prisons and station houses in Manhattan and Brooklyn and found them in a generally good condition.

The work of the Sub-Committee on Peace and Arbitration was next described in the report. William W. Birdsall, the President-elect of Swarthmore College, urged the consideration of practical ways of activity in connection with the war, and insisted that it was the duty of Friends to lessen, if possible, the wrongs and horrors of war. He advised his fellow-Friends to take action toward inducing the United States to declare against capturing private property on the sea.

Although the war was undertaken, William M. Jackson thought, from philanthropic motives, there was a feeling of resentment apparent in this country, that he deprecated. He was especially grieved that cartridges should be stamped with the admonition "Remember the Maine." Friend Daniel Gibbons considered the annexation of Spanish territory, involving the maintenance of large armies and navies, as in contravention of the policy of the country, which had heretofore been supposed to look toward peace with the world at large.

Robert S. Haviland of Chappaqua urged the meeting not to weaken its testimony against war as a whole and in every direction by manifestations against various phases of it.

Aaron M. Powell of Plainfield, N. J., said that Friends had been hoping for a period when this country might, with the possible co-operation of England, put away the armaments and preparations for war, but that now the hands of the dial of progress had been turned rudely back. The agencies in action to-day, he concluded, would leave a legacy of dire evil.

At the afternoon session, the heavy clouds brought gloomy shadows to the meeting house until it was as dim as the rudest original meeting place in the days of George Fox. The meeting approved a recommendation of the Representative Committee that a short essay on "War and Arbitration," prepared by the committee, be adopted. The essay took strong ground on the historic testimony of the Friends as to peace and war, but also added a caution to members to use their influence against the introduction of military drill in the public school. The proposition to change Easton and Saratoga Quarterly Meeting to a half-yearly meeting, to be known as the "Easton and Granville Half Year's Meeting," was approved.

In the evening Seneca H. Broomell and his wife Rebecca gave an address upon work among the colored people of the South, and a discussion followed.

WILLIS AND PHILIPS DEMUR.

Three Counts Cited Against Indictments in the Brooklyn Scandal.

A demurrer was filed yesterday in the cases of Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips, indicted for complicity in the Brooklyn City Works frauds. Argument will be heard before Justice Maddox next Wednesday. The defendants demur to the indictment, first, upon the ground that it does not conform substantially to the requirements of Sections 275 and 276 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in that it does not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime, without unnecessary repetition; second, that more than one crime is charged, and, third, that the facts do not constitute a cause of action.

Charles J. Patterson will apply at once for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Robert W. Fielding, the member of the ring who was convicted on Monday.

Half Holidays for Leggett's Employes

The wholesale grocery firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. has announced to its employes that beginning with June the store will be closed every Saturday during June, July, and August at 1 P. M. At a meeting held yesterday the employes passed resolutions extending their hearty thanks to the firm, coupled with the assurance that the firm's interests "will in no wise be permitted to suffer as a result of its liberality and kindness."

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

Duty of the State to Delinquent Children Again the Subject of Discussion.

PLEA FOR SOUTHERN NEGROES

John Smyth Shows the Necessity for the Reform of the Virginia Prison System—Prof. Brewer on Infant Savagery.

At the single morning session of the Conference of Charities and Correction yesterday, held in Association Hall, the duty of the State to delinquent children, a subject which aroused considerable interest on Monday morning, was again discussed. Peter Caldwell, Superintendent of the Louisville Industrial School of Reform and Chairman of the committee to which the subject had been referred, presided over the meeting and read the report of the committee.

Mr. Caldwell said that it was more judicious for the State to spend $100 in helping to educate the delinquent than thousands of dollars for his detention in an institution. The gospel of child-saving, he argued, was not sufficiently espoused, and to this fact was due the great number of delinquents annually received into city and State institutions. Debauched parents, godless homes, low theatres, parental neglect, filth, squalor, rum, cigarettes, and obscene posters he assigned as the chief causes of child delinquency, which early and proper training will eradicate.

James Allison, Superintendent of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, gave a long and practical talk on the care of delinquents, and was warmly applauded by the audience.

"Two classes of children and youth," said he, "need the protection and disciplinary care of society. They are: Those who from natural causes are deficient, (blind, deaf, or feeble-minded,) or dependent from want of parentage and home protection; those who, through deficiency in their own moral sense, have become amenable for the violation of law, or have been abandoned by their parents for incorrigibility. The latter class should not be counted as criminals. Their home has been bad. The home life is to be supplied so far as possible, and the institution which receives these children should be conducted on the theory that it is a home and not a prison.

"Labor should be a part of every day's routine for every child old enough to use a needle or wield a broom. Public days should be celebrated. Every order of exercise, whether work, lesson, or play, should be planned with reference to its moral influence. Inculcate the homely virtues of cleanliness, order, obedience, truthfulness, modesty, honor, affection, and brotherly kindness. Believe that your children have in them a native principle of honor, draw upon it frequently, and you will be surprised to learn how often your drafts are honored."

Mrs. E. G. Evans, Secretary of the Trustees' Board of the Lyman School for Boys, at Westborough, Mass., was the next speaker.

Danger of Retrogression.

"Boys and girls who do well in institutions," she said, "often fall upon their release to fulfill the promise of good behavior they show, because of the difference in the life in the institution and that outside. They may be able to make good records of obedience under institution rules, and yet not resist the old temptations under which they formerly fell. All reformatory schools should supplement their work by following up the boys outside, allowing them a partial freedom."

Mrs. Evans described the visiting system of the Lyman School, which is the Massachusetts reformatory for boys, and spoke of its success.

"It is possible," said she, "to gain the confidence of the mothers to a very great extent. In Massachusetts the school agents confer with the Judges of the court and with the friends of the boys before sentences are passed. We find out just why a boy has gone wrong and what is needed to reclaim him. In making visits to boys who have been released we go in a quiet way, so that the lad does not feel himself under surveillance. One agent had to look after a boy who was a barber, and used to go and get shaved by him, and then exchange a quiet word or two."

John W. Smyth, the colored man who was heard at Monday morning's session, was then announced to speak. He described the work among colored people in Virginia.

"The negro," he said, "is most deficient in morals because the parents of colored children in slavery times were not allowed to exercise the necessary control over them. The consequences in our time are natural. There are more negro convicts between the ages of seven and twenty than between thirty and forty in Virginia. There are 1,325 negro inmates of prisons in Virginia between seven and twenty years old, and only 310 white convicts over age, because the white delinquent children are cared for in a reformatory and the negroes are not. Negro inmates of Virginia jails are herded together, men and women, boys and girls, in common cells, and there boyhood and girlhood are made corrupt by an institution only intended to punish crime. It is better that every negro baby should be killed than that they should be brought to contamination by association with aged criminals."

Mr. Smyth described the efforts of the Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia, of which he is President, to raise the standard of morality of the negro race. He was heartily applauded.

Ira Otterson, Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory for boys, warmly indorsed what Mr. Smyth had said, and referred to the marked honesty and frugality of Virginia negroes who had been reared in slavery times as compared to the tendencies of the younger colored generation.

Inherent Savagery of Children.

Prof. W. A. Brewer of Yale next surprised the audience by an introduction of some Spencerian principles.

"It is a law of nature," said he, "and nature's laws are inexorable, that the young of any species are in a cruder condition of life than the adults. Not a parent before me but has noticed the savagery of childhood. The old explorers used to tell us how much savages were like children, and any one who has seen savages can verify the comparison.

"Children are immature savages in many respects, not all. They have traditions which last from generation to generation. Then in their plays what cruelty, what torture, if it is not checked, they will resort to. This tendency is so strong that any system of education of youth which does not take it into account is a failure. What form of cruelty can be worse than hazing a newcomer, as is done in our colleges? All the force of the United States Army and Navy is insufficient to eradicate this evil from our military and naval academies. We must educate the youth out of this habit. It is not a defect that they are so born, but a law, a cruel law if you will. Not one of us but has felt the old savage coming up in him, sometimes too strongly to be resisted.

"The training of children is a duty growing out of the very laws of nature. We start in savagery, and the majority of us have to be educated out of it or we never get out. If every child were educated to law breaking, how many would grow up good citizens? If all children were trained to be law abiding, how many would go astray? A few, but very few."

Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, told the audience something about the history of Mr. Smyth, the colored speaker.

"On his maternal side," said he, "his ancestors for 150 years have been free. His father was a Virginia slave. His mother purchased his father, and as she could not give him his freedom under the laws of Virginia she bequeathed him when she died to their son, Mr. Smyth, and he made his father free under the laws of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smyth was nine years United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia. I appeal to the audience if his manhood is not equal to that of any one who has spoken here. I appeal to the wealthy and generous people of the North to enable him to write his name beside that of Booker T. Washington as a benefactor to his race!"

Mrs. Annie C. Carter and Judge Follett of Ohio also spoke. A resolution was adopted authorizing the conference to co-operate with the Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held in September at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha.

At the evening session, which Mr. Stewart opened in Association Hall, the organization of charity was the subject discussed. John Glenn was made Chairman for the occasion. Joseph H. Choate was on the platform, but, mindful of the possibility of being called on for another speech, warily hid himself in a rear row of seats.

The Committee on Organization made its report, the adoption of which formally confirmed the election of the officers for the ensuing year, who were chosen on Monday. Members of the new committees were also included in this report.

A Science of Charity.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman, President of the Associated Charities of Lynn, Mass., was the first speaker. He said, in part:

"There is slowly growing up a science of charity which aims to prevent the squandering of pity, and to apply this powerful and increasing energy to both the economic and moral elevation of the wretched. The churches feel this impulse toward broader and deeper charity, and are slowly beginning to construe salvation in the present tense. There is a clearer perception of the fact that character is salvation, and that all charity which breaks down character is wholly detrimental. One result of this is provision for the sociological education of ministers. No minister ought to be ordained until he is a master of the art of dealing with the present evils of society."

President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, who then spoke, said that society progressed by the principles of evolution.

"The golden age," he continued, "is not in the past, but in the future. Mankind has been working out a state of society of which we have the heritage and the benefit. These forces are very slow, and in proportion to the magnitude of the work which we wish to produce must be the time we take for it.

"There are four great bands warring against us. The first waves the flag of infirmity, and includes the infantile, senile, alien, decrepit, and sick. The second waves the flag of appetite, and here are enrolled those enslaved by bodily habits. I don't know that we have made much progress against this class in modern times. The third cohort bears the banner of sloth. It is composed of those who do not like to work. They prefer the life of the clam, to live in the dust and simply open their mouths and suck in food. Perhaps we are gaining on this band, but I rather doubt it. The fourth band waves the flag of ignorance. They are those who must be taught."

Remedial Legislation.

President Gilman also touched on the plan of remedial legislation, which he characterized as fundamental to all charity work. "As long as we send to Common Councils and National Congress," he added, "men who care more for the goods to be distributed than the good to be accomplished, so long shall we charity workers feel conscious that our efforts are fettered and our steps slow." President Gilman spoke of sanitary knowledge, education, co-operation in charities and personal influence as additional forces of regeneration.

Some further discussion followed, and Mr. Glenn had declared the subject closed, when a man from a corner of the room, who said he came from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, asked for the floor and was accorded five minutes by Mr. Stewart. He came to the front and launched out, with dramatic gestures, into the cause of the prevalence of crime, namely, that the people were starving. "This is to be laid," he declared, "to the millers who have destroyed the whole wheat kernel. This contains the fourteen elements of nutriment necessary to supply the fourteen elements of the human system. I could talk more coherently and to much better effect if I had fifteen minutes, but I—"

"Here," interrupted Mr. Stewart, "you are out of order. I was willing to listen to you for five minutes if you would talk to the subject, but you are not doing so. You will have to sit down."

The speaker sat down, while a few courteous souls gently applauded, whether him or the Chairman is a matter of doubt.

It was announced that the Charity Organization Society will maintain a class of charity volunteer workers this Summer. Visits were made by the delegates yesterday to Bellevue Hospital and various lodging houses. R. W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square North entertained the Charity Organization section. This morning's session in Association Hall will be the last one of the conference.

EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN MEET.

Thirty-second Annual Long Island Diocesan Convention Opened at Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 24.—Nearly all the clergymen of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, which takes in Queens and Suffolk Counties, were present at the Cathedral of the Incarnation in this place to-day when the thirty-second annual convention of the diocese opened. The only clergyman of prominence absent was Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, who is confined to his home with a severe cold. After the delegates assembled in the crypt, the Rev. Dr. Bryan, Assistant Secretary of the Diocese, called the convention to order and requested the senior Presbyter of the diocese to take the chair.

There was a question as between Dean Samuel Cox and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Homer of Brooklyn. A comparison of notes showed the Rev. Dr. Cox to have been in the ministry forty-nine years and the Rev. Dr. Homer forty-six. Dean Cox took the chair and the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop was named as presiding officer and Dr. Bryan as Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Bucchus of the Church of the Incarnation, who delivered the annual address, said that "the phenomenal growth of the Christian Church in the United States since 1890 testified to the vital power of Christianity in the land. There had been an increase of 5,558,000, over 25 per cent., in the membership of the churches of all Christian denominations in this country, and a corresponding increase of 23,500 churches and over 21,000 ministers. The church contributions had increased from $660,000,000 in 1890 to $780,000,000 in 1897.

The convention will continue to-morrow, when the reports of the various committees will receive consideration. There is considerable business of importance to come before the convention. The Committee on Canons will report on the amendment to Canon 9, Section 2, proposed last year by the Rev. Edward G. McGaffy of Newtown, to provide for the election of one Archdeacon for the whole diocese, instead of four, as at present. There is considerable opposition to the proposed change, and there promises to be a lively debate.

NEWARK DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Bishop Starkey Refers to the Present War in His Annual Address.

ORANGE, N. J., May 24.—Bishop Thomas A. Starkey of the Newark Episcopal Diocese presided at the opening of the Annual Diocesan Convention in Christ Church, East Orange, this morning. In his annual address the Bishop said:

"We come together this year, not as in the past, with the silence of peace over and around us, but amid the clamors of war, forced upon us, as we believe, not by the promptings of ambition or the heat of a passionate resentment, but by the all-compelling obligations of humanity. Let us hope that these high thoughts and conceptions of duty may animate and control the minds and hearts of our people to the end, for so will they secure, as they would deserve to do, the respect and admiration of mankind.

"It is not possible for the church to evade or ignore conditions like these which confront us to-day, however small her responsibility may be for their existence. Patriotism and the duty which every man owes to his country are not obligations which are confined to the domains of merely secular affairs, but are moral duties also which require and should have an alliance with them, the purifying, refining influence of religion."

During the year Bishop Starkey solemnized 5 marriages, celebrated holy communion 11 times, confirmed 1,436 persons publicly and 6 privately, delivered 91 sermons, and attended 88 meetings, despite his weight of eighty-one years.

A musical programme of unusual attractiveness was rendered to-night, in connection with the jubilee, and the Bishop delivered a brief address.

Nassau County Buildings' Site.

ROSLYN, L. I., May 24.—It was reported to-day that the county buildings of the new County of Nassau would be erected at Hempstead Gardens on a site to be given by the executors of Austin Corbin's estate. Mr. Corbin owned several hundred acres of ground in the Hempstead Gardens, and according to report eight acres in Hempstead Avenue, within 400 feet of the West Hempstead railroad station, is the site selected. Austin Corbin, Jr., son of the late railroad President, says the property has not yet been given to the county, but it undoubtedly will be.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieutenant William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for duty in the field with the Fifth Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Denver for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; Major Almond B. Wells, Eighth Cavalry, and First Lieut. John Cotter, Fifteenth Infantry, Recorder.

Second Lieut. George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the board for service during the examination of Lieut. Cotter only.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, President of the examining board, appointed to meet at Denver: Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. John Cotter, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Avery D. Andrews, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, New York City, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Jewett, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Pacific, at San Francisco, for assignment to duty in that department.

Major John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Mobile, Ala., and report to Major Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding Sixth Army Corps, for duty on his staff.

Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is detailed for duty with the expedition for the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of the Pacific, for further instructions.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Acting Agent at the La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis., and, upon the transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk George McBlair is appointed on the nomination of Paymaster C. S. Williams to assist to settle the accounts of the general storekeeper at Norfolk, May 21 to June 15.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from and ordered to command the McKee.

Assistant Naval Constructor F. B. Zahm is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair May 30, and ordered to the Port Royal Naval Station.

Ensign J. B. Cahoon, retired, is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered home.

Gunner O. Fries is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Boatswain J. Sutton's order detaching him from the Wabash and ordering him to the Boston Navy Yard is revoked, and he is ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor is detached from the works of the Herreschoff Manufacturing Company May 30, and ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

Lieut. Commander S. Hubbard, retired, is appointed Prize Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York.

Carpenter G. W. Davis, retired, is ordered to the Department of Yards and Docks, New York.

Surgeon A. M. Moore, retired, is ordered to the naval receiving rendesvous at Chicago.

Surgeon W. A. McClurg is detached from the naval rendesvous at Chicago, and ordered to the Richmond.

Gunner J. G. Foster, retired, is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is detached from the branch Hydrographic Office at Baltimore, and ordered immediately to the Equipment Department of the New York Navy Yard.

Pay Director C. Schenck, retired, is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Home.

Paymaster W. W. Barry is ordered to take up the accounts of the Adams.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pickrell is detached from the Badger and ordered to be ready for sea duty.

Assistant Paymaster G. Brown is detached from the Alert and ordered to the naval station at Bremerton, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Blickwell is detached from the Boston Hospital and ordered to the Vulcan.

Ensign C. S. McKinley is ordered to the coast signal service.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Pugsley is ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. M. Craven is detached from the Justin and ordered to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. Bennett is ordered to the Pompey.

Ensign G. H. Mather is ordered to the Resolute.

Lieut. R. B. Howell is ordered to the Prairie.

Ensign G. F. Thomas is ordered to the Pompey.

Lieut. W. P. Hinson is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Justin.

Ensign D. D. Book is ordered to the Pompey.

Ensign A. J. Henriques is ordered to the Pompey.

Lieut. J. Ross is ordered to the Hannibal.

Ensign J. C. Summers is ordered to the Leonidas.

HARLEM BUILDING DISASTER.

Verdict in Kaminsky's Case—Montgomery Indicted—Another Death.

The inquest in the case of Adelbert Kaminsky, one of the men killed by the collapse of the building at 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was concluded last evening after two days spent in taking testimony.

The jury, in its verdict, attributed the collapse of the building to the poor character of work on the rear foundation of the walls, condemned the character of the work employed and the quality of the mortar used, and held Harris Fordinsky and Michael and John Sess responsible for the collapse of the building and the loss of life. Henry Mueller, Jr., was censured for furnishing poor work, but was not held responsible for the disaster, and Charles S. Montgomery, the former Building Inspector, was exonerated. The jury held that he had had too large a district to cover thoroughly.

Montgomery is under arrest for manslaughter as a result of the investigation into the disaster, and has been dismissed from the Department of Buildings. Yesterday he was indicted by the Grand Jury. Henry Mueller, Jr., who was not held responsible by the jury, is under indictment. Henry Mueller, Sr., who was held as a witness, has been discharged.

Another victim of the catastrophe died yesterday at the Harlem Hospital. He was William Cochran, seventeen years old, of 3 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. This brings the number of dead up to six.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP ROBBED.

An old curiosity shop at 215 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, kept by A. Brown, was entered by burglars at midnight Tuesday. The amount of the robbery cannot yet be fixed. Two stamps were taken, one a 12 cent blue stamp of British Guiana of the issue of 1851 and the other a blue stamp of the Hawaiian Islands, 1850 issue, valued at $2,500. The two stamps were in a frame with an article reprinted from a newspaper saying that a person owning the British Guiana stamp could, on the strength of its value, travel around the world.

Among the other things stolen were a tray with nearly 300 gold and silver rings of antique pattern and representing the best work of the early French and Italian jewelers, about thirty second-hand watches, a microscope, a case of pins of antique make, a tray containing 1,000 white pennies of the Indian head kind, a number of eagle pennies of 1857, a rare eagle penny of 1856, and a Jewish shekel worth $25.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' DINNER.

The regular monthly business meeting and dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York were held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. The subject of the evening was "Fire Insurance as Contrasted With Life Insurance."

Henry W. Eaton, the United States manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe; John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and Elijah R. Kennedy of the firm of Weed & Kennedy were the principal speakers. Mr. Eaton expressed his disapproval of all kinds of life insurance except the pure and simple life policy, stating that the tontine policy was a desire to meet the prevalent gambling spirit of men.

At the business meeting Thomas Pitt Grace, Samuel S. Voshell, and Jonathan K. Voshell were elected active members. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Benjamin Williams, the Chicago general agent of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Life Underwriters, who died in Chicago on Monday.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning [illegible] pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it [illegible] a copious evacuation [illegible]

BIG SHIPBUILDING SCHEME

The Cramps of Philadelphia and Vickers Sons of England to Combine, It Is Said.

DEAL MAY BE MADE THIS WEEK

Negotiations Admitted by Capitalists Interested in the American Concern—No Truth in the Story, Says President Cramp.

A report is current in shipping and financial circles that negotiations are in progress for a close combination between the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia and the great shipbuilding firm of Vickers Sons & Maxim of Barrow-in-Furness, England. William M. Ivins of this city, who is expected to reach here on the Teutonic to-day, has been abroad, it is said, to perfect arrangements for the combination, which a cablegram from New York yesterday asserted had been agreed upon.

Several influential New York financiers are stockholders in the Cramps Company, and, while practically admitting the fact of the prospective union of the two concerns, they insisted last evening that the parties interested on this side of the Atlantic were dependent upon Mr. Ivins's report for definite facts. It is expected that Mr. Ivins will present his report at a Directors' meeting to be held in Philadelphia next Friday. On the other hand, Charles H. Cramp declares that there is "not a word of truth" in the story of the deal.

The names of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Charles R. Flint are said to be associated with the scheme. Ernst Thalmann, who is a Director in the Cramps Company, said that it was probable that the matter would be settled at the meeting of Directors on Friday. He regarded any announcement of the coalition at present as premature, but at the same time he said that he thought the proposed plan would be readily accepted by the New York stockholders.

Scope of the Scheme.

The plan, as outlined in advices from London, provides for an increase of the capital stock of the Cramps corporation of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 or more. The new capital, it is understood, will be furnished by the Vickers Company in exchange for stock in the new corporation. Holders of stock in the present American concern are to receive new stock. By this arrangement the capacity of the Cramps shipbuilding yard at Philadelphia will be greatly increased. It is intimated that a tract of about 700 acres of unused land adjacent to the Cramps yard, and which is controlled by the Cramps, will be speedily utilized in extending the existing shipbuilding facilities.

At the banking office of the Seligmans surprise was expressed yesterday that the matter should have been made public in London before the Directors of the American company had taken action.

Charles R. Flint said: "This is strictly a business matter, and the minor details, to be explained by Mr. Ivins, will be important in determining the success of the general plan. I am not prepared either to affirm or deny the report that only British capital will be concerned in this increase of the Cramp Company's capacity. Neither am I able to say whether American or foreign interests will control the ultimate arrangements. These matters will be decided by the Board of Directors after Mr. Ivins's report has been received."

Charles H. Wildes, a broker at 36 Wall Street, has been devoting special attention to the securities of the Cramps Company for some time, and he practically represents the holders of about one-tenth of the entire capital stock of that corporation. He said yesterday that he was not in possession of sufficient facts to discuss the proposed change, but he did not think that the plan, as outlined, would meet with opposition from the local stockholders. Mr. Wildes believed, however, that capital could as readily be enlisted in the enterprise here as abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Charles H. Cramp, President of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, when seen to-night at his home, 507 South Broad Street, denied in most emphatic terms the story of the rumored deal with the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company of England.

"There is not a word of truth in it," he said, "and I am surprised at the readiness with which such stories get afloat."

He declined further to discuss the matter.

SOCIETY TO STUDY EPILEPSY.

Medical Men to Institute Reforms in Treatment of the Disease.

The question of the care and treatment of epilepsy, which has occupied so much of the time and attention of medical men, resolved itself into practical shape yesterday afternoon at a special meeting held in the Academy of Medicine, at which the National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care of Epileptics was organized.

The officers elected were: President—William P. Letchworth; First Vice President—Dr. Frederick Peterson; Second Vice President—Prof. William Osler; Secretary—Dr. William P. Spratling; Treasurer—Dr. H. C. Rutter. Those who indorsed the new movement and spoke of its need were Dr. Abram Jacobi, Dr. B. D. Evans, Morris Plains, N. J.; Dr. C. A. Harter, Craig Colony; Dr. H. C. Rutter, Ohio; Dr. William M. Bullard, Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, Boston, and Dr. E. D. Fisher, Professor on Nervous and Mental Diseases in the University Medical College.

Dr. Peterson in his address said, in part: "Epilepsy is a widespread disorder, and it has been calculated that one person in 500 is thus afflicted. Thus there would be in the neighborhood of 130,000 such unfortunates in the United States alone and over 12,000 in the State of New York.

"Of these some 400 or more are in the insane asylums and about 600 in the county poorhouses. The rest of them are scattered throughout the State in their own families, among the rich and poor. Many are so slightly affected that they are able in spite of their seizures to pursue some of the ordinary vocations of life. To all of us are familiar certain well-known historical and literary characters in whom epilepsy failed to restrict the development of their genius, such as Caesar, Napoleon, Moliere, Petrarch, Dostojowsky, and others. Insane asylums should receive very few epileptics, and almshouses none at all."

MR. SEABROOKE'S PREDICAMENT.

The Actor Must Pay Alimony Within 48 Hours or Stay in Jail.

Unless Thomas Q. Seabrooke shall pay $660 alimony, half the amount due his wife, Elvia Croix, within the next forty-eight hours, he will not appear in "The Isle of Champagne" at the Broadway Theatre or at any other theatre until he obeys the order of the court. On the contrary, he will play a long engagement in Ludlow Street Jail, where he has been for several nights, after his performance at the theatre.

Justice Cohen made this ruling yesterday, after Seabrooke's counsel, Herman Fromme, had made an application for the vacation of the order issued by Justice Lawrence a year ago, directing Seabrooke to pay his wife $40 a week. Mr. Fromme applied on the ground that Seabrooke and his wife had become reconciled.

A. H. Hummel, for Mrs. Seabrooke, said the statement was preposterous. He also submitted that Seabrooke's present engagement was worth $400 a week to him, that he was able to pay, but had said he never would advance a cent unless his wife brought a suit for absolute divorce.

Justice Cohen also ordered that Seabrooke, should he pay one-half the amount due by to-morrow, can only escape further trouble by payment of the balance within ten days.

Braden Gets Six Years.

Clark Braden, Jr., who recently pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sentenced to six years in State prison by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The prisoner's young wife and two children were in court at the time. Braden embezzled $11,000 from the American Express Company while a clerk in its employ.

POINTED REFERENCE TO A "HOG."

A. B. See Refers to a Neighbor by Sign and Would Sell Out.

"This house for sale. Seven hundred dollars spent on improving veranda. The sole reason for leaving is that the owner doesn't wish to live on the same block with a hog."

This sign, posted conspicuously outside the residence of A. B. See of 107 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, has aroused intense excitement and unbridled speculation among the residents of that peaceful locality. The identity of the undesirable hog is a matter of much curious inquiry.

The society on the block is one of the most exclusive in Flatbush. Mr. See has long been a resident of it, and dwelt there peacefully until Major Gustave A. Jahn purchased a lot adjoining Mr. See's and erected thereon a fifty-thousand-dollar house. Not content with this, Major Jahn put up a six-foot fence around his lot. Mr. See formerly used this lot to grow vegetables, and when Major Jahn appeared on the scene Mr. See offered to lease or purchase the lot, but says Major Jahn asked so extravagant a price that a bargain was out of the question.

Mrs. See said yesterday that Major Jahn had put up the fence for spite. The fence was "nothing short of a monstrosity." When asked at whom the porcine reference on the sign was directed, she replied: "It speaks for itself."

Major Jahn said he put up the fence to improve his property, and that See had not money enough to buy the lot. "The sign," he said, "is very amusing. I am not without a sense of humor. I understand it has created much excitement, each of Mr. See's neighbors conceiving that it refers to him. You know," added the Major, placidly, "I do not live there yet."

ATTERBURY IS BITTER.

He Issues a Statement Particularly Denouncing Collector Moore.

The fight between Walter B. Atterbury and his enemies in the Twenty-third Ward of Brooklyn is growing warmer. Mr. Atterbury yesterday gave out a statement for publication in which he charged all his leading opponents with ingratitude, treachery, and selfishness. He was particularly bitter against Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore, and repeatedly called him "a friend of Buttling." He reiterated his charge that Ernst Nathan had asked for his indorsement in Nathan's attempt to be made Police Commissioner, and that he had refused. Moore and Postmaster Wilson, he said, had denounced Nathan for years, but were now hand in glove with him.

"Moore," he said, "is prostituting the influence and patronage of his office to carry the ward and beat me. Senator Wray's friends, after promising me their support if I would not oppose his renomination, have, upon my refusal, joined this unholy alliance. If the better element of the ward fails to support me now, they will call in vain upon me when what they call the 'machine' has them in its clutches."

Meetings of Atterbury's opponents will be held all over the ward to-night. The latest additions to the anti-Atterbury forces are ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr and Howard M. Smith, formerly President of the Union League Club. That club is strongly opposed to Atterbury.

SASH AND DOOR SYNDICATE.

A Plan to Have All the Northwest Factories Under One Head.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 24.—R. H. Munson of Bay Mills, Mich., has on foot a plan for the purchase of the sash and door factories of the Northwest by a syndicate of English capitalists and control by the syndicate after the manner of the Diamond Match Company.

The cities to be taken into this consolidation are Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Winona, Minn.; Oshkosh, Merrill, and Milwaukee, Wis.; Clinton, Dubuque, Muscatine, and Lyons, Ia.; Bay Mills, Kalamazoo, and Big Rapids, Mich.; Binghamton, Addison, Hornellsville, Buffalo, and Syracuse, N. Y., and Rock Island, Ill.

These cities contain about thirty sash, door, and blind factories of various capacities, and it is proposed to have these companies sell out to the syndicate and retain stock for a portion of the purchase price.

Mr. Munson is Chairman of a committee which has been at work on this scheme about six months.

THE WEST SIDE PARK MATTER.

Justice Kellogg Denies Application of Owners of Acquired Property.

Justice Kellogg, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of the owners of the property which the city was to have acquired for the purpose of opening a park between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues to compel the Commissioners of Appraisal to continue the taking of evidence and present their report to the Supreme Court for confirmation.

The Board of Public Improvement a short time ago instructed the Commissioners to cease their inquiries, on the ground that the park had been abandoned because the debt limit of the city had been exceeded. The adjoining property owners then asked that the Commissioners be compelled to make their report, so that they could demand payment for the property acquired.

Justice Kellogg holds that the Board of Public Improvement has the right to abandon the project, but says that the property owners have a right to compensation for their expenditure in attending the inquiry, and in producing testimony as to the value of their holdings. He therefore orders a reference to fix the amount of compensation to which they are entitled.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

E. H. Harriman has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His associates are Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Marvin Hughitt, Otto H. Kahn, and James Stillman.

Theodore Butterfield, recently General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, with Frank Owen Traffic Manager, Charles N. Chevalier General Superintendent, and E. M. Harter Auditor.

The Freight Committee of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday at 143 Liberty Street and considered the new orders for the restoration of rates, effective June 13. Many matters of detail were arranged, with official instructions to agents. Those who attended the meeting expressed confidence in the maintenance of the new tariffs.

Wall Street railroad interests were excited yesterday by a positive statement that within a few days what has been known as "the Great Northern Melon" would be cut. This refers to a plan which is to mature early next week to retire $15,000,000 Great Northern Railroad collateral trust bonds, which are secured by £3,000,000 St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railway Pacific extension 4 per cents., which the payment of the collateral trusts would release. The Great Northern stockholders expect to be asked to subscribe to a large amount of preferred stock at a tempting figure. The proceeds of the subscription will retire the collateral trusts.

Authoritative denial is made of the report telegraphed from Cleveland that the Lake Shore Railroad was negotiating for the purchase of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, commonly known as the "Clover Leaf." The last-named road is still in the hands of the court, an order having been issued a few days ago that on the filing of a satisfactory bond for $40,000 the hearing of an appeal of the intervening creditors from the decree of foreclosure would be allowed, the matter to be argued at the October term of the court. Officers of the Lake Shore say that that system has no use for the "Clover Leaf."

A Western Electric Railroad.

SYCAMORE, Ill., May 24.—A fifty-year franchise was granted to-day to the Geneva Lake, Sycamore and Southern Electric Railway Company. The line runs from Geneva Lake, Wis., to Morris, Ill. The road is to carry passengers, mail, express, and freight, and its general offices will be located here. The length of the road will be 110 miles, and it will cross ten railroads, nine of which lead to Chicago and one to Milwaukee. The company was incorporated Jan. 13, 1898. Work will start at once.

Funds for Fresh-Air Excursions.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which R. Fulton Cuting is President, has issued an appeal for funds to insure Summer excursions for poor women and children. It calls attention to the fresh-air work in former years at Sea Breeze, West Coney Island, and outlines its plans for the coming season. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, New York, and distinctly marked for the Fresh-Air Fund, and may be sent to William H. Tolman, General Agent, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WAR TAXES IN THE SENATE

Senators Platt (Conn.) and Lindsay (Ky.) Oppose Corporation Tax and Favor a Bond Issue.

TREASURY RAIDS PREDICTED

Mr. Lindsay's Reason for Opposing an Issue of Greenbacks—A Colloquy on the Financial Question in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After the transaction of some routine business to-day, the war revenue measure was laid before the Senate. By agreement, paragraphs relating to corporation taxes were under consideration, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. McEnery (La.) exempting from the corporation tax of "limited liability commercial partnerships or corporations and companies, or corporations of limited liability conducting planting or farming business, or preparing for market products of the soil."

Mr. Allen (Neb.) thought if the amendment included the big sugar corporations it not to be adopted. Mr. Daniel (Va.) expressed his opposition to the amendment, saying that he thought the genuine farming and planting interests were sufficiently protected in the pending bill.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) declared that the proposed tax on corporations was a good scheme to encourage enlistment in the United States Army. "I fully and firmly believe," said he, "that if this feature of the bill be enacted into law 1,000,000 men will be out of work." Mr. Frye maintained that the burden of the tax would fall upon the men and women who work in the mills, for it was perfectly evident that, in the event the tax is levied, the mills must either close entirely or reduce wages. In either event strikes and misery would result in industrial centres. Mr. Frye objected, too, to the tax on bank deposits because of the burden placed upon deposits in savings banks. He did not believe, he said, that Senators from the South had any proper conception of the savings bank as it was known in New England. It was really a philanthropic institution.

He instanced the Androscoggin Savings Bank, in his home city. The salaries of the bank officers were less than $3,000 a year, and the institution was a boon to the working people of the town. In conclusion, he again instanced the direct consequences that would follow the levying of the corporation tax.

Corporation Tax Unconstitutional.

Mr. Platt, Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Finance Committee, declared that the corporation tax was unnecessary, and he believed it unconstitutional.

The bill, he thought, would undoubtedly raise a sufficient amount without the corporation tax. It was an excess of caution, he thought, that had prompted the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to underestimate the amount which the bill probably would raise. A fair estimate of the amount of revenue that would be raised by the bill as it came from the House was, he thought, $115,000,000.

That with a proper issue of bonds would supply ample funds for the conduct of the war. Mr. Platt thought the bond feature proposed by the minority of the Finance Committee was eminently fair. It was perfectly proper that the burdens of the war should be distributed over a period of years. The burdens were thus made easier to carry. The tax on corporations was unjust for many reasons, and he was satisfied it was illegal and unconstitutional. It was notably unjust because it discriminated between persons in the same lines of business. He realized, he said, the sentiment of the present day against corporations, and the desire on the part of many to get at them through taxation. The pending feature of the bill was a special excise tax on corporations, purely as such, and it is the first time it has ever been tried in this country.

Mr. Platt continued at length to argue against the corporation tax, making a special argument to demonstrate its unconstitutionality.

More than the People Can Pay.

In conclusion Mr. Platt said that the bill raised enough revenue without the corporation tax; that that tax was unjust and unequal in its burdens upon business; that the measure realizes more revenue than the people can afford to pay in one year, and that it surely would make the Government defendant in a series of lawsuits.

Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) in the course of an extended legal argument upon the corporation tax feature of the bill, said it was impossible for the Government to levy taxes of this kind except on consumption and on industry. No man pretended to insist that corporate property ought not to be taxed, if taxation were necessary, but the question here presented was whether the tax proposed to be levied was fair and equitable. He maintained that it was the part of wisdom for Congress to enact only such legislation as would be beyond controversy in the courts. In this time of great emergency in the country's history, Congress ought to give to the Government dollars, and not lawsuits, with which to conduct the war.

Mr. Lindsay held that if the corporation tax provision of the pending bill should become a law it would seriously cripple the State of Kentucky as well as other States of the country. It would be an unnecessary and officious interference with State taxation in the Federal Government.

In the course of a discussion of the question of issuing bond and legal-tender notes, Mr. Lindsay noted the fact that when the proposition to issue greenbacks during the civil war was made to Congress by Secretary Chase, every Democrat in the House had voted against it as well as almost every Democrat in the Senate. He intimated that it was strange there should have been so great a change in the opinions of the Democrats in the House and the Senate in view of the fact that the Democrats are now urging the issue of legal-tender notes.

Argument for a Bond Issue.

In an argument in favor of the issue of bonds as provided for by the amendment offered by the minority of the Finance Committee, Mr. Lindsay said the payment of the bonds could not be demanded until after twenty years, their payment being optional with the Government after ten years. Within that time the people of the United States might, if it were so decided, go to a silver basis. He maintained that the paper money issued during the civil war was the dearest kind of money. The largest part of it bore interest at 6 or 7.30 per cent., while the bonds proposed in the pending bill called for only 3 per cent. interest. If this bill should become a law as it stands, Mr. Lindsay urged, the Republican Administration would redeem the greenbacks issued under it in gold, and would if necessary sell bonds under the act of 1875 in order to get gold. He further maintained that by the proposed issued of legal-tender notes the Democrats in favor of such issue were simply placing more power in the hands of speculators to raid the gold reserve of the Government.

"This bill," said Mr. Lindsay, "contemplates that we will use all the money in the Treasury except the hundred million of gold held as a redemption fund, and that we will issue greenbacks so that at the end of the year all the money in the Treasury will be the hundred millions of gold."

Mr. Lindsay then presented the suppositious case of a syndicate presenting greenbacks at the Treasury to the full amount of the gold reserve and drawing it out and then that of another syndicate presenting another hundred millions of greenbacks the next day. "Where," he inquired, "is the gold to come from to meet the second demand?"

This question precipitated a colloquy upon the whole financial question, which was participated in by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.,) Mr. Teller, (Col.,) and Mr. Stewart, (Nev.)

Mr. Lindsay maintained that the syndicates would raid the gold reserve of the Government, and that if the legal-tender notes were issued they would certainly be redeemed in gold, and if reissued would again be redeemed in gold.

"We shall have an opportunity then," said Mr. Cockrell, "to test the patriotism of holders of greenbacks, and to see whether they will raid the Treasury to obtain its gold. I'd like to know whether they are such unadulterated patriots."

"The difference between me and the Senator from Missouri," replied Mr. Lindsay, "is that he still believes the gold raiding syndicates are patriots and I do not. They will take every advantage offered them, even in time of war."

In conclusion and partly in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) Mr. Lindsay said:

"The war will not go on for two or three years unless we break down our credit at the outset. The issue of legal tenders proposed here would have that effect."

"Well," interrupted Mr. Tillman, "in what kind of money will the bonds you propose to issue be paid for?"

Lindsay Fears Gold Rates.

"The bonds issued," replied Mr. Lindsay, "will be sold for money as good as gold, and the funds so raised will be used to pay the boys who are to be sent to Cuba to face Spanish bullets and yellow fever. Our credit will be as good as gold, and at the end of the war we will have conducted it on the very cheapest possible basis. We may become involved with continental powers, and the time may come when we cannot go further on a coin basis, either gold or silver, and when we will be compelled to come to the issue of greenbacks. When that time comes, whatever necessity demands will be done. It will be done without complaint. Those who are alive at the end of the war will be charged up with the debt. But we cannot promote that state of affairs. We cannot discredit ourselves at the very outset by resorting to a currency which is in the nature of a forced loan by issuing notes payable on demand and putting no money in the Treasury to pay them upon demand."

At the conclusion of Mr. Lindsay's speech the revenue bill was laid aside.

When you learn the ropes you will not tire of ordering your clothes from us. They always wear well, look well, and men who wear them do well. Suits to order, formerly $20.00, now $16.00. Trousers, formerly $7.00, now $5.00.

Money back or a year's guarantee.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

HAWAIIAN QUESTION NEXT WEEK.

Plan for a Caucus Abandoned on the Prospect of Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Assurance that a special rule for the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions would be reported to the House late this week was given to-day. Representative Tawney and other Republican members were inclined, if possible, to secure a caucus to consider Thursday night the question of annexation, with a view to exerting pressure for the rule, and a call was circulated to-day in the House, but the movement was abandoned upon the general understanding that the Committee on Rules would respond soon to the manifest desire of the majority members to take up the Hawaiian resolutions. Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in charge of the resolutions, said this evening he was confident consideration would be had early next week, and probably three days would be given for debate.

ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE.

Several Bills Bearing Upon the Conduct of the War Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House to-day passed the following war measures:

Senate bill for a temporary increase of army Hospital Stewards.

Bill to amend the law governing military trials with a view to hasten the disposal of charges of minor offenses. The bill authrizes the commander of any post, fort, or other command, to designate an officer to organize and conduct a court for the trial of minor offenses.

Bill for the organization of a naval hospital force.

Bill providing an American register for the steamship Zelandia. The vessel is to act as a transport to the Philippines.

The Senate amendments to the bill providing for the organization of an auxiliary naval force were concurred in. The principal amendment limits the number of enlistments to 3,000, it formerly being unlimited.

The House passed the Senate resolution validating certain naval appointments by the President prior to the passage of recent legislation providing for them.

Monument to Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Brewer of Alabama introduced a resolution to-day authorizing the entombment of the remains of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee and his wife, Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, at the Arlington National Cemetery, the old Lee homestead, and the erection of a monument to them whenever those having authority to do so ask for it.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters:

New York—Henry Osterheld, Yonkers; Edward Reed, Glens Falls; Graham H. Wheeler, Hammondsport.

New Jersey—Abram W. Boss, Flemington.

The Senate also confirmed a lot of army nominations.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Rev. Dr. Wharton of Baltimore Makes an Offer to the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, the founder and head of two large orphanages, one at Charlotte, N. C., for colored, and the other at Luray, Va., for white children, has tendered to the Government these homes for the care without charge of any child or children of soldiers who may die or be killed during the present war. Secretary Alger has written Dr. Wharton, commending his patriotic offer, and accepting the proposal in the spirit in which it was offered.

Dr. Wharton's address is Baltimore, and applications for admission should be addressed to him there.

Secretary Alger's letter to Dr. Wharton follows:

"War Department,
"Washington, May 21, 1898.

"My Dear Sir: I want to thank you for your unselfish and patriotic tender of the institutions under your control for those children which may be made destitute by the present war. I can assure you that your action in this matter is worthy of the highest commendation."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Baldwin—Tredwell D. Smith; Cahoonzie—Robert S. Detrick.

Insurance Man's Body in the River.

The body of C. H. Senn, forty-four years old, of 152 West Twelfth Street, who disappeared from his home last Monday, was found in the North River at Ninety-sixth Street last night. The body was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station, where a notebook was found on it that gave the man's name. Mr. H. C. Newton, the dead man's father-in-law, called at the station, and positively identified the body. He said his son-in-law was an insurance man, but he could assign no reason for his disappearance.

Passed the Cruiser Columbia.

The schooner City of Baltimore, which arrived yesterday, reported passing the cruiser Columbia, which left here Sunday, off the Five Fathom Lightship on Monday.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Win Another Game in Louisville Through Meekin's Effective Pitching.

BROOKLYNS SCORE A VICTORY

Cincinnatis Were Outplayed by the Grooms—St. Louis Wins from the Bostons by Good Batting—Washington Defeated in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	20	7	.741
Cleveland	20	9	.690
New York	17	10	.630
Boston	18	11	.621
Baltimore	14	9	.609
Pittsburg	15	14	.517
Chicago	14	14	.500
Brooklyn	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	10	14	.417
St. Louis	9	18	.333
Louisville	9	21	.300
Washington	6	21	.222

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 12; Boston, 10.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.
Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 13.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Washington in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The Colonels could not hit Meekin to-day, and the Giants had no trouble in winning. Grady was put out of the game and then ordered off the field in the second inning by Umpire Cushman for disputing a decision. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Ritchie, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Hoy, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dexter, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, ss.	1	2	5	0	0	Wagner, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	2	2	2	4	0	Cling'an, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Gettig, 2b.	3	3	1	4	1	Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Grady, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	7	2	0	Cun'ng'n, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Meekin, p.	0	2	1	1	0						
Total	6	15	27	12	1	Total	1	6	27	13	0

New York	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 5. Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Gettig. Stolen base—Hoy. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 4. Double plays—Smith and Wagner; Hartman, Gettig, and Joyce. Wild pitches—Meekin, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New York, 9. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYN WINS AT LAST.

By Good Playing the Team Wins in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—After trying for more than two weeks to win a game, the Brooklyns finally succeeded to-day and scored a well-earned victory. They outplayed the Cincinnatis at every stage of the game. Miller, who pitched for the visitors, is from this city, and when he stepped to the plate was presented with a diamond stud. Attendance, 1,925. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holliday, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	2	4	1	0
Smith, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
C. Miller, rf.	0	0	2	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1	Lacha'ce, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1	Tucker, 1b.	1	1	14	0	1
Corcor'n, ss.	0	2	2	6	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0
Steinfe't, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Hallman, 2b.	1	1	5	4	2
Peitz, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Grim, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	0	1	0	R. Miller, p.	1	2	0	1	0
†Woods	0	0	0	0	0						
‡Vaughn	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	3	8	*25	19	3	Total	6	13	27	17	3

*R. Miller out, hit by batted ball; R. Miller out for running out of line. †Batted for Peitz in the ninth. ‡Batted for Dwyer in the ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Three-base hits—Smith, Peitz, Tucker, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Holliday, Hallman, Lachance. Double plays—McPhee and Beckley; Griffin and Shindle; Hallman and Tucker; McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley. First on balls—Off Miller, 4; off Dwyer, 3. Struck out—By Miller 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—Pittsburg won its second game from Philadelphia in a contest noted for brilliant plays. The fifth inning was fatal for the Quakers. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	..	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

St. Louis, 12; Boston, 10.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—St. Louis defeated Boston this afternoon by a streak of batting which came after the seventh inning. George Decker was prostrated by heat as he went to the bat in the first inning, and retired in favor of Sugden. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Boston	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	—10
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	3	0	5	1	..	—12

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Boston, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Taylor, and Clements; Boston, Willis, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 13.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Orphans bunched nine hits for seven runs in the first inning, and then went all to pieces. Both teams batted freely. Attendance, 3,400. Score:

Chicago	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—13
Baltimore	1	4	3	4	2	0	1	0	..	—15

Base hits—Baltimore, 19; Chicago, 17. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Hughes, and Bowerman; Chicago, Gilroy, Griffith, and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Evans was wild in to-day's game, and the home team had an easy time defeating the Senators. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	..	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 10. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor; Washington, Evans and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Rochester, 5; Montreal, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Buffalo, 3.
At Syracuse—Cornell, 13; Syracuse University, 6.

THE CASE OF DR. CLEAVELAND.

Indictment for Manslaughter Against the Physician Dismissed.

The indictment for manslaughter against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland was dismissed by Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on motion of the defendant's counsel. Judge McMahon, in dismissing the indictment, said there had been no proof before the Grand Jury that Dr. Cleaveland had been in any way responsible for the death of Violet Irene Carhart, the infant daughter of James L. Carhart, whose death he was charged with causing, and, on the contrary, there was an uncontradicted showing by the attorneys for the defense that at least two of the Grand Jurors who had voted for the indictment did so merely as a matter of form, without having heard any of the evidence against the physician.

Dr. Cleaveland was indicted March 16 last on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The complaint was made by Mrs. James L. Carhart, who claimed that Dr. Cleaveland had given her child dangerous medicines which had caused death.

Decision in the Mail Tube Case.

The Appellate Division in the Second District yesterday handed down a decision reversing that of the lower court in the case of the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company against Bridge Commissioner Shea. The company applied to have the Commissioner punished for contempt in disregarding an injunction forbidding him to interfere with the laying of tubes on the Brooklyn Bridge. The lower court denied the application. The Appellate Division reverses the order and remits the proceeding to the Special Term.

GENTLEMEN JOCKEYS RACE

Mr. Paget and Mr. Lloyd Ride a Dead Heat for the Amateur Cup at Morris Park.

MR. PAGET GAVE UP THE CUP

Foul Riding and a Question as to Mr. Lloyd's Amateur Status Made Trouble—A Fine Race by Sly Fox.

What between the wildest sort of rumors as to naval conflicts in the Caribbean Sea, a lot of maiden jockeys riding maiden horses, a lot of gentlemen jockeys trying to pilot their mounts over a track that was deep in mud, a row about the disposition of the silver cup that the gentlemen rode for, threatening weather, a dead heat, and a general slaughter of the favorites, there was trouble and to spare for those who ventured to the Morris Park race course yesterday.

Those of the crowd who were not professional speculators probably found the most amusement in the race for the Amateur Cup, which was run as the fifth contest. It was started just as the long-threatening shower came, and the young gentlemen who had mounts got their pretty silken jackets thoroughly soaked, so that they were a sorry looking lot when they rode back to weigh out after the race. Two of the riders had mounts on their own horses, Sydney Paget having a leg up on Sir Vassar, and W. C. Eustis, the well-known polo player, riding Thomas Cat, who was the favorite in the speculation, partly because the horse is a pretty fair sort, but principally because Mr. Eustis is considered the best of the amateur jockeys hereabout, now that Foxhall Keene is on the other side of the ocean. But either Thomas Cat had a case of the sulks or else Mr. Eustis has lost some of his cunning in the saddle since he was last seen in public, for his mount was never a factor in the race. Four of the announced starters were scratched, but Mr. H. Smith sported silk on Landsdale and Mr. Riddle wore P. S. P. Randolph's colors on Knight of the Garter, and Llewellyn L. Lloyd had the mount on Damien. The latter, as an owner of steeplechasers and amateur trainer of thoroughbreds, was a thorn in the side of the other gentlemen riders before the race, and a whole crown of thorns after the race was run.

There was a constant storm of cheers, laughter, and applause from the very start of the race, which was a run of a mile, which outburst was occasioned by the fact that the race was a veritable brush from the start, as if it were a dash of a quarter of a mile instead of one at four times the distance. Sir Vassar was manifestly astonished at the way in which Mr. Paget began to belabor him with whip and spur from the very fall of the flag, and acted as if he did not understand just what was wanted of him. But Mr. Paget got him to understand very quickly that he wanted him to lead the procession, and the good-natured hurdler went at what was a new game to him as earnestly as he could, with Mr. Paget bobbing up and down in the saddle in regular riding school fashion. Lloyd sent Damien after him for the possession of the lead, and Mr. Eustis did what he could with Thomas Cat to get into the mêlée. The rest of the lot had to be content with the tail end of the procession. It was asserted that Mr. Paget rode in the most approved English fashion, though it was a style that did not suit the American critics. At all events it got him the command of things for a time, and until the horses turned from the horseshoe into the main track for the run to the finish.

Mr. Paget Makes a Complaint.

The field was well bunched when the run down the straight was begun, but there was a lot of crowding at the turn that later brought out a lot of talk. Damien, ridden by Mr. Lloyd, seemed to have the best of it, and so for a time was at the fore, and it looked as if he would win the race. Then Mr. Paget set to work with renewed vigor, and made Sir Vassar not only close up the ground he had lost, but also got to the front again. There were now but a few yards to cover, and Lloyd called on Damien for another effort in his eagerness to get the longed-for cup away from "those dudes." It was a mighty good effort, too, but it was made an instant too late for making victory certain, for Sir Vassar stood Mr. Paget's driving long enough to make a dead heat of it with Damien, the pair finishing a couple of lengths in front of Knight of the Garter, which came fast enough at the end to beat Thomas Cat out for the third honors.

Directly the horses came back for the riders to make their weight, Mr. Paget went up into the Stewards' stand to make a complaint of foul riding against Mr. Lloyd, and called up Mr. Eustis to help substantiate the claim, which was that Damien crossed him when he had no right to do so. Mr. Lloyd told his side of the story, and after due deliberation the Stewards refused to entertain the claim, and ordered that the dead heat be run off to decide the ownership of the silver cup, which was to go to the successful jockey. Mr. Paget, even though the chances were greatly in favor of his horse in the run-off, refused to run the race over, and it was announced that the purse would be divided, and that the cup would be awarded by the drawing of lots. But Mr. Paget refused to draw lots on the ground that Mr. Lloyd was much more of a professional than an amateur, and surrendered all right in the cup to Mr. Lloyd. Then there was a lot of whispering and gossiping and looking about for Mr. Lloyd's sponsor as a "gentleman rider," and a lot of talk about when and where the line between gentlemen and amateurs should be drawn, just as there was after the Coney Island Club cup race last year, which was won by Mr. Hunn and his horse Ferrier. Mr. Paget was very generally backed up by the clubmen for doing as he did in the premises, and Mr. Lloyd walked off with the cup under his arm. Mr. Lloyd will be remembered as a steeplechase jockey in the days years ago when he rode at the Cedarhurst course, and when the same question as to his amateur status came up, and was never satisfactorily settled.

The Pocantico Handicap.

Sly Fox showed what a thoroughly good horse he has grown into in the race for the Pocantico Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth over the hill, that track being used in this race for the first time this year. Sims pursued entirely new tactics with him this race, going to the front in company with Mirthful instead of waiting for a sensational spurt just at the end of the race. It proved to be a good game, for Sly Fox led his field handily enough and prevented Mirthful from going to the front and winning on his courage in "Pa" Daly style, which is probably the only way in which this colt can win. Sloan tried to win the race in the last sixteenth with George Keene, and forced him up alongside Sly Fox when he thought that horse was pumped. But Sims let out a link and Sly Fox shot away in a second as if Keene were of no account, and won very handily. It looked from the way the race was run as if the contest was actually a trial of the horse for the Brooklyn Handicap, in which he may be a very considerable factor, even though he is generally supposed to be a sprinter. Yesterday he was certainly good enough to beat horses of a much higher class than those which ran against him.

There were two other over-night handicaps decided, in the last of which Don de Oro, the favorite, simply toyed with his field, even though Ben Ronald ran a good race with him. Though Don de Oro was allowed to win by only a half-length, it was not because he could not have won by a greater distance, but because it was not good racing policy to let every one, including the handicapper, get a true idea of just how good he is at the present time. Mr. Belmont certainly looks to have a wonderfully good handicap horse in this popular colt.

The other handicap, which was at six furlongs, went to Hanwell, who was at 20 to 1 in the betting at the opening of the speculation, though he was backed down to 12 to 1 before its close. Lambent, who was a 30 to 1 shot, tried to make a runaway race of it, and was in front of the field for five furlongs of the distance, with Hanwell, who was very patiently and cleverly ridden by Maher, back in the ruck. But in the last furlong Hanwell came like a streak, and won by a couple of lengths, which made Andrew Jackson Joyner emit a war-whoop which would have aroused the envy of "Teddy's Terrors" if they could have heard it. Joyner, it is possibly needless to add, had backed the winner.

The victories of Filament and Roysterer in the two maiden races call for no particular comment, as both were won easily, the former from Her Own, who made the running, and the latter from Kirkwood and Extreme, who alone were able to make any semblance to a race. Roysterer practically led all the way from the start in his race. Being a son of Badge and Reel Dance, he ought to know how to run fast.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters is given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:31. Winner bought in for $905.

1—Filament, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., 3 years, by Galore-Filette, $300, 88 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.......(H. Hewett)
2—Her Own, W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 100, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(G. Hotershall)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 4, 98, 10 to 1.......(Hadley)

High-Loe, 3, 84, 11 to 5, (J. Reiff;) X Ray, 4, 102, 10 to 1, (Madison;) Tappan, 4, 103, 12 to 1, (Rogers;) Lydian, 3, 101, 3 to 1, (Post;) Leila, 3, 92, 20 to 1, (Michaels;) Red Spider, 4, 88, 30 to 1, (Kelly;) Storm Queen, 3, 84, 30 to 1, (Walsh,) and Butter, 4, 118, 40 to 1, (Hayden,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:54¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Roysterer, G. Anderson's br. c., by Badge-Reel Dance, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Hewett)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co's ch. c., 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Songer)
3—Extreme, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. c., 106, 8 to 1.......(Irving)

Lady Babbie, 97, 10 to 1, (Thompson;) Subject, 97, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ordeal, 103, 8 to 1, (Bergen;) Nike, 113, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Sagasta, 97, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Tyran, 105, 8 to 1, (Clay;) Lustnauer, 100, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) H. Davis, 95, 40 to 1, (Reiff;) Savory, 109, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Phillidore, 97, 40 to 1, (Gee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:18.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6 years, Honora-Attractive, 95 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.......(Maher)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5, 102, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.......(Songer)
3—Ten Spot, P. Nolan's b. g., 4, 109, 3 to 1.......(Hamilton)

Oviatt, 3, 103, 40 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Braw Lad, 4, 109, 11 to 5, (Irving;) Warrenton, 3, 119, 7 to 5, (Taral;) Game Boy, 3, 95, 50 to 1, (Thompson,) and Beekman, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $5 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:49½.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 120 pounds, 13 to 10 and 1 to 2.......(Sims)
2—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 117, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.......(Taral)
3—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., 118, 11 to 5.......(Sloan)
4—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 117, 8 to 1.......(Littlefield)

Won very easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, a selling race, at 40 pounds above the scale. For $1,200 cash and a piece of plate worth $300, of which $700 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:47½. Dead heat, first and second money divided equally. No bid for either of the winners.

*Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 150 pounds, ($500,) 3 to 1 and even money.......(Mr. Paget)
*Damien, Demiel & Farrell's b. h., 5 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice, 149 pounds, ($500,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.......(Mr. Lloyd)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 4, 147, 12 to 1.......(Mr. Riddle)

Thomas Cat, 4, 146, even money, (Mr. Eustis,) and Landsdale, 7, 146, 8 to 1, (Mr. H. Smith,) also ran and finished as named.

*Dead heat. Two lengths between the winners and the third horse.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, h. f., of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—Don de Oro, August Belmont's ch. h., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Bella Donna, 121 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.......(Sims)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 100, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.......(Sloan)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 119, 8 to 1.......(Taral)
4—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. h., 5, 117, 10 to 1.......(Hamilton)

Won in a drive by a half length; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
St. Samuel	108	Fairy Daly	97
Yodan	105	Belle of Holmdel	97
St. Frusquin	105	Bonnie Gem	97
Artist Lore	102	Flareaway	91
Merlin	102	Larequoise	88
King Bermuda	99		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Four and a half furlongs.

Passaic	109	Mr. Clay	107
Animus	107	Frohsinn	107
Stamina	107	Merry Heart	104
The Bouncer	107	Water Girl	104
Defective	107	Florence Clark	104

THIRD RACE.—Gaiety Stakes for two-year-old fillies. One-half mile.

Chem'sette	115	Lady Exile	112
Influence	115	Bettie Gray	112
Tender	112	Lady Lindsay	112
Lady Onward	112	Klondike Queen	112
Lapida	112	Ornamental	112
Saccharine	112	Sparrow Wing	112
Merry Heart	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Harlem Stakes. One mile.

Lehman	115	Mr. Baiter	97
Damien	109	Babieca	95
Bannock	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and fillies. Seven furlongs.

Cleophus	128	Fleeting Gold	98
Juno	114	Kenmore Queen	96
Dissembler	111	Ella Daly	95
Nearest	98		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Sun Up	110	Louise N.	105
Marsian	107	Squan	103

Golf Championship at Hoylake.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—The thirteenth annual amateur golf championship contest opened at Hoylake to-day. There are seventy-seven entries. The games will end on Friday. In the first ties Hilton, the open champion of 1897, beat F. A. Fairlie by four holes up, with three to play.

College Regatta on Saratoga Lake.

SARATOGA, May 24.—The Columbia-Cornell-Pennsylvania-Wisconsin Regatta will take place on Saratoga Lake June 30. On July 1 the freshmen and university crews will contest.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..............Printing House Square
Up-Town......................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.................515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
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BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Celebrated Case—8:15. Matinée 2:00
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Beggar Student—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Diplomacy—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Trooping of the Colors—8:15.
MORRIS PARK—Racing—2:30 P. M.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Cavalleria and Pagliacci—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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THE TIMES AND THE POPULISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does THE TIMES realize that in its opposition to the issue of bonds for war purposes it is playing into the hands of the Populists whom it has so uniformly and so vigorously opposed? The Populists have only two alternative propositions to offer in lieu of a bond issue—the use of fiat money, either silver or paper, and such grossly unfair taxes as those on the receipts of corporations and the deposits in banks. In opposing loans, does not THE TIMES necessarily give the Populists valuable aid for their own policy? Moreover, do you not see that the authority to issue bonds is practically necessary to enable the Treasury to maintain the currency at par, an obligation which you have always urged with the greatest earnestness? Finally, is it not an inevitable inference that the policy of the Republican leaders in Congress is the policy of the Administration, which is charged with the gravest responsibilities, and is it wise at this time to criticise the Administration at the risk of depriving it of that hearty and united popular support which it clearly requires? X.

New York, May 24, 1898.

The queries of our correspondent are pertinent, though we had hoped that the answers to all of them could be found in what we have already said on this subject. We have no objections, however, to answering them anew and more specifically.

We do not think because we oppose at the present time and for definite reasons the issue of bonds which the Populists oppose at all times for entirely different reasons, that we are necessarily or even indirectly playing into their hands. The Populist organs certainly do not take that view of our position, and do not cease to recognize in THE TIMES a consistent and unyielding opponent of their ideas. Unquestionably the Populists resist the bond issue in the hope of forcing the Government to adopt their alternatives of fiat money and class taxation. THE TIMES has denounced both these alternatives in terms which their advocates have not misunderstood, and which do not seem to us to leave any room for misunderstanding. We regard the issue of paper money, either greenbacks or silver certificates based on a purely fictitious fund called the seigniorage, as the most vicious and absurd policy that the wit of man could at present devise. We repeat what we have already declared, that if the choice lay between the issue of bonds and any such wicked folly as this we should accept the former without a moment's hesitation. The same statement is true as to the class taxation of deposits and of the gross receipts of corporations which, we may be permitted to say, we have exposed and opposed more thoroughly than any other New York paper.

This choice is not forced upon Congress. The policy that we have urged upon the Government has been feasible from the beginning, and is still feasible. It consists (1) in giving the Treasury authority to borrow up to $150,000,000 from time to time on Treasury certificates running one year or less and bearing interest at 3 per cent.; (2) in providing taxes that will yield substantially the same amount. This would supply the Treasury with ample means for all demands until Congress shall be again in session and ready to deal with whatever situation shall then exist. The especial merit of this policy is that it avoids raising party questions regarding finance and compels every member of Congress to vote on the simple naked issue of war supplies for the Government. So far from giving countenance to the Populists in their peculiar ideas, it invites them to lay aside those ideas and act as patriotic representatives of the people. We believe that even in the Senate enough of them would do this to secure the needed support for the Government.

We yield to no one in our conviction that the Treasury should at all times be strong enough to maintain the currency at par with gold, but we do not believe it necessary, or wise, or quite candid, to secure that end by means of bonds issued to meet the expenses of the war. Neither do the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee. Their report authorizes bonds "as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war, such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures." Moreover, we have already pointed out that the Treasury is now fully armed with authority to issue bonds for this purpose. Let us be open and above board in dealing with the currency. We shall never succeed in tricking the country into a sound policy if we try, and we have confidence enough in our people's essential honesty of purpose to believe that we need not try.

Not much need be said, we think, as to the right of the Administration to hearty support. We have given it, and shall continue to do so. But the Administration has not avowed its policy on the question of revenue, nor is it at all an inevitable inference that the Republican leaders in Congress have formulated that policy. Indeed, it is plain that they have not, because they do not agree among themselves. Those of the Senate have radically changed the propositions of those of the House. They have added new taxes and increased others, they have cut down the loans and authorized and surrounded them with conditions. In short, they have gone about half way from the position taken by the House to that advocated by THE TIMES. We have no doubt that in this change they have not been opposed by the Administration. We are not without hope that the Administration will approve their course if they go the rest of the way.

GOOD CENSORSHIP.

We believe that we express the feeling of the great body of intelligent citizens in saying that the complete ignorance of the important movements of our navy that has prevailed for the past few days is a matter for congratulation.

The people are very eager for news. They seize on every report and follow intently every calculation or conjecture that comes with the slightest authority or even without any. But they understand that the reason why they are reduced to inference or to guessing is that the Government is guarding strictly and uniformly the facts which it is bound by prudence to keep secret. They understand that what they are not permitted to know it will be very hard for the enemy to learn.

It is so long since we have known the conditions attending actual war, and in the interval the system by which intelligence is collected and published has so grown in extent and means and energy, that at first the need of the closest attainable secrecy was not realized by either the authorities or the people. It is thoroughly grasped now, and the Government may be sure that its severest measures will be patiently accepted and entirely approved.

THE MAYOR AND HIS LATE FRIENDS.

We have seen no evidence that Mr. PLATT himself has been stirred to fury by Mayor VAN WYCK's raid upon the Police Department. He is a pretty old hand in the game of politics and ought to be able to face good or ill fortune with a calm mind. Although he may encourage the talk about removing the Mayor, we should be much surprised to see him become personally mixed up in that preposterous enterprise. That is not the way the game is played, and Mr. PLATT knows it. He has been outrageously swindled by his own political partner, and of course he feels sore about it. But he would have done the same thing and would have set CROKER down for a fool if he had talked about removing his Mayor for exercising his undoubted legal powers and executive discretion to put Tammany men out and Republicans in. The underlings will fill the newspapers with their threats, but Mr. PLATT will bide his time. Presently he will lay Mr. VAN WYCK by the heels, and then accounts will be squared.

We observe, however, that Gen. TRACY is credited with the firm belief that the Mayor has acted illegally, and it is expected that he will prepare the charges on which Gov. BLACK will be asked to remove him. Of all men in this community, Gen. TRACY is the very last who ought to exhibit either surprise or resentment at any act, however flagitious, committed by the Mayor he elected under the charter he helped to make.

By the long-premeditated act of Gen. TRACY and his associates of the Charter Commission the Police Department was made a fountain of corruption through the retention of the miserable four-headed bi-partisan plan of constituting it. By reason of its organization the department invites "deals," suggests corruption, and encourages vice to come up to Headquarters and make terms. Then, in the six months' power of removal clause, the charter gives the Mayor the opportunity to remove any obstacle to the complete triumph of vice which he may have created by the inadvertent appointment of upright men to office. That power is absolute and arbitrary, and Gen. TRACY knows it. It was meant to be so and it is right that it should be so. We put great powers in the hands of the Mayor because it is the theory that we shall elect only good men. If we happen to elect a weak or bad man he may use the powers of his office for abominable purposes and yet keep within the law. No man knows all these things better than Gen. TRACY. He cannot prepare a case against the Mayor without rending in twain his own charter.

That is not the worst of it. Gen. TRACY is responsible not only for the bi-partisan Police Board, but for Mayor VAN WYCK. He ran for Mayor himself and polled 101,000 votes in order to elect the Tammany candidate and defeat Low. He will never have the hardihood to ask the Governor to undo his own work. He is responsible for HESS and DEVERY, and there is worse to come. When the reign of vice has fairly set in he can go out in the Tenderloin, and, as he sees the dens and dives in full blast under the protection of the Police Captains and their ward men, he can say "This is all my work," and no man can gainsay him.

There is one danger, of which much is made by the Mayor's former partners and new enemies, that is purely imaginary. They point out the power of the Police Board over the Bureau of Elections and the return of the votes and profess to be much alarmed for the purity of the ballot. We may have no confidence in the honesty of the Mayor's Police Commissioners, but we know that they are not altogether reckless as to their own safety. They would not go to Sing Sing, for instance, in the interests of Tammany, yet that is precisely where corrupters of the ballot bring up. JOHN Y. MCKANE came down the river the other day. He can impart practical information of great value as to the perils that environ statesmen who attempt to "beat" the election laws of the State of New York. Mr. PADDY DIVVER won a banner from Tammany a few years ago for a phenomenal gain in the organization vote in his district, and during his subsequent absence in New Mexico, where he went to recover from the debilitating consequences of his exhausting campaign labors, a considerable number of his faithful workers fell under the cognizance of the Grand Jury and exchanged their east side raiment for prison stripes. The decision of the Appellate Division in the cases of OKIE and STEWART shows that counting out is found out, though it may be late. We have no fear that any large criminality will be attempted in the count and return of votes under our present laws.

THE POWERS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

> We could not look with indifference upon the acquisition of the Philippines by either France or Russia or Germany, though we have enough on our own hands not to care to add to our responsibilities in that quarter, unless we should be compelled to do so in order to prevent the islands from being used to obstruct the development of open trade not only within but far beyond their own borders. We could contemplate their possession, however, by the United States with equanimity, and, indeed, with satisfaction. At the same time, it is by no means certain that, when the first flush of excitement is over, the people of the United States, especially the great inland mass of the population who have little in common with the inhabitants of the seaboard either on the Pacific or the Atlantic side, will keep up an enthusiasm for naval activity and external dominion. This, however, is a question to be determined by the Americans themselves. We can only say that, while we should welcome them in the Philippines as kinsfolk and allies, united with us in the Far East by the most powerful bonds of common interest, we should regard very differently the acquisition of the archipelago by any other power.—The London Times.

The sentiment expressed by The London Times is undoubtedly that which will animate the British Government, whether the existing or any future Government, which may be called upon to deal with the case. There is very likely at St. Petersburg or at Berlin, and there is not improbably at Paris, an official feeling that the method of treating the United States, if it should conquer the Philippines, should be that which was employed by Russia, dragging France in her wake and with Germany "tumbling after," against Japan. That was an outrage not only upon Japan but upon civilization. For Japan, in her dealings with prostrate China, had followed the British method of "the open door," and had rejected the Russian, German, and French method of exclusive commercial relations. She had demanded nothing for herself which she was not prepared to concede to all the other commercial nations. When Russia, Germany, and France bullied her into abandoning her pretensions, it was unfortunate for humanity that there was not a combination of nations strong enough to prevent the consummation of the outrage. For it was an outrage and morally was on the same footing with highway robbery. It was not the heathen nation which appeared in this performance at a disadvantage in comparison with the Christian nations concerned. For Japan had conciliated the good opinion of mankind in advance and contributed to the cause of progress and civilization by opening China to all mankind on the same terms with herself. The three powers were serving the cause of retrogression and barbarism in order that they might plunder China for themselves. Russia took her "compensations" in part at once, and France gained the advantage of not quarreling with her only friend. What the Kaiser was doing "in that galley" did not for a long time appear. It did not appear until the Chinese had done him the great favor of killing some German missionaries, whereupon he promptly demanded and obtained compensations in the shape of a naval station, a memorial cathedral, exclusive mining and railroad privileges, and a sphere of influence in China.

There are a good many signs that the powers which engaged in this piratical performance at the expense ostensibly of Japan but ultimately of China as well would like to repeat it at our expense, and indeed equally at that of Spain, whom they would appear in the character of befriending, just as they did in the case of China. That is to say, under pretense of preventing us from acquiring the spoil of war, they would like to take it for themselves.

This is a very fond imagination. We have by no means made up our own minds what we shall do with the Philippines. It is quite certain that we shall do nothing in deference to the behest of a European concert in Asiatic affairs, and a European concert, moreover, in which the principal performer abstained from taking part. For without any question Great Britain has more power in the Pacific, not only than any one of the three powers, but than all of them combined. It was probably an error for her not to assert her interests at the time when Japan was coerced into giving them up. The Times indeed intimates that if Japan had not yielded so readily she might not have been forced to yield at all, but that the pirates would presently have fallen to squabbling among themselves over the division of the spoil. If in that case Great Britain committed an error it is certain that she does not mean to repeat it in this. Of any attempt to apply coercion to us in respect to the Philippines, The Times says that "England assuredly would not join in any such enterprise, and might in certain circumstances take an active part in opposing it."

As a matter of fact, there is no need of a formal Anglo-American alliance in respect to the Far East. Such an alliance exists already in the community of the commercial interests of the two countries, and upon the same foundation it already includes Japan. These are the nations which demand a fair field and no favor in the markets of Asia, and they are arrayed against the nations which are endeavoring to divide up among themselves the markets of Asia, which they intend severally to monopolize. Whether we retain or transfer the Philippines, we shall undoubtedly maintain a larger naval force in the Pacific hereafter than we have maintained heretofore, and shall be more and more a power to be reckoned with in matters of Oriental trade. It is curious how the assumption is universally made, both at home and abroad, that our domestic policy of the closed door will not be permitted to interfere with our Asiatic policy of the open door. It is equally plain that we cannot permanently maintain both, and there is no doubt which will have to go. DEWEY has been the death of Dingleyism.

The mild remonstrances of the Temps of Paris against the American supposition that there is general ill-feeling in France toward the United States have been read here with much surprise. The Temps attributes the hostile French expressions to "journals of the boulevards"—but in fact no French journal has done more to excite American hostility to France than the Temps itself. In has been able to do this precisely because it is not a journal of the boulevards, but a serious newspaper with a character to sustain or forfeit. It has persistently misrepresented our motives for intervening in Cuba and done its utmost to excite French antipathy to the United States. Some ten days ago it scolded Europe for not preventing the war and made it plain that the prevention was to be effected by coercing the United States. We are surprised that it should now be surprised at the success of its own efforts to create ill-feeling. There are probably other French journals which regret that their denunciations of this country should have been taken so seriously as to injure French trade or to impair the success of the Paris Exposition; but the Temps is the only one naive enough to express astonishment at this result of its labors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—High in rank among the peculiar, as distinguished from the important, incidents of this eventful month is the reported determination of the French Government to send to its Embassy in Washington a copy of a famous "Battle of Yorktown" which hangs in the National Gallery at Versailles. What disposition the French Minister is to make of the picture the dispatches do not reveal, but the announced purpose is to pay a high compliment to the United States, and perhaps this pleasing end will be as well served whether the replica is to form a permanent ornament of the Embassy or is ultimately to be presented as a gift to the American people. Considering the somewhat severe strain to which the relations between the citizens, if not the Governments, of France and the United States are just now subjected, and bearing in mind the grave peril to many branches of French industry and commerce which is involved in offending us, an effort to minimize the consequences of rash insults recently aimed in our direction is only what was to be expected from the saner, more decent, and less irresponsible part of the French people. That the effort should take just this form, however, is rather more amusing than it is impressive. And somehow the humor of the device is too naive, too unconscious, to be accepted easily as a characteristic product of Gallic brains. At a moment when we are at least talking about an alliance with the nation over which France helped us to win a great victory at Yorktown, she would naturally be willing to give us a reminder of the past—lest we forget. But she should have called our attention to ancient friendships and animosities by means of a hint not quite so obvious. And, anyhow, we haven't forgotten; we are only more trustful of ears and eyes than of memory, and, being very practical and up-to-date, do not go about with our heads turned back over our shoulders as much as some other people do. Moreover, we already have TRUMBULL's "Surrender of Cornwallis" hung high in the Capitol, and though no expression of French good-will would be rebuffed, it would be embarrassing to get one at which it would be difficult to refrain from smiling.

—From all the camps where the regular and volunteer troops are gathered come reports of trouble due to drunkenness. The sale of liquor in and near the cities of tents has already produced results ranging in gravity from murder down through the insulting of women to the destruction of lamp-posts and flower gardens. The officers of the different commands, and especially the Chaplains, are calling attention to the abuse, but the local authorities, municipal and State, seem helpless to remedy it. The Government is not helpless, and it should act. It cannot prevent the opening of saloons beyond camp limits, but it can abolish or carefully regulate those within such limits, and sternly forbid the men to enter those outside of them. With vastly greater power than the average employer, it should imitate the latter and make temperance a condition of service.

—"More nice than wise" must be the verdict pronounced upon the individuals and organizations that are mourning so vociferously over the brutality of "Remember the Maine!" as a battle cry. The Boston Unitarians are the last to protest against the phrase and to denounce the wicked thirst for revenge which is all they and their like can find expressed in it. What would these people have? Is a gunner on shipboard or a private in the ranks to recite a long chapter of modern history every time he wants to relieve his heart by turning emotion into noise? Not much! He wants a few easily uttered and intensely significant words that gain force from every repetition, and "Remember the Maine!" fills all requirements. Moreover, the too sensitive critics only prove the frivolity of their minds and the superficiality of their understanding when they mistake this exhortation for an unworthy incitement to deeds of blood. The destruction of our battleship did not cause the war with Spain, but it was the last and nearest of a hundred causes, every one of them sufficient, and as that great crime typifies all the rest, and is at once the most concrete, the most conspicuous, the least complicated in relations and bearings, and the least capable of explanation or palliation of the whole long, black list, it naturally gets fierce mention oftener than any other now that the time for action has come. To "Remember the Maine!" is to remember what Spain is, what Cuba has suffered, and our own duty to civilization, humanity, and ourselves. This is not revenge, it is the recognition of a sacred obligation, and those whose ears it shocks and whose nerves it rends are to be pitied. Their misfortune is to live in a day when some long-overdue accounts are at last in course of settlement in full, and there is no help for them. Real men and women are not frightened or confused, and when they hear or utter the cry of "Remember the Maine!" they hope that all the world is obeying the command.

PERSONAL.

—Manila seems to make a specialty of astonishing news. Before we have ceased exclaiming over the Dewey triumph, so complete and yet won at little more than the cost of a few barrels of gunpowder, there comes the news, or at least the rumor, that Admiral MONTOJO is to be courtmartialed on the charge of cowardice. This may not be true—a large "may," for Hongkong correspondents live east of the longitudes covered by the Ten Commandments—and then again it may be quite accurate, in which case Spanish pride is making a last desperate struggle to save itself at the expense of an officer who, whatever his other failings are, does seem to have fought as bravely and faithfully as any man could. The American Admiral, a good judge of such matters, recognized freely the courage of his helpless foe, and if MONTOJO is to be punished simply because he was beaten, Spain is the China of Europe even more truly than had been supposed.

—When a man bears the title of Rear Admiral, and especially when the title was won by hard and successful fighting in several wars and on many seas, it ill becomes a landsman to question his authority or to criticise his opinions. But what is a well-intentioned landsman to do when he tries to harmonize such statements as appear in The Boston Journal under the name of Rear Admiral GEORGE E. BELKNAP? One of the articles contributed by him to that paper begins with these words: "I am more than ever convinced that the Spanish Admiral CERVERA is no fool. In getting his ships safely into Santiago he has outwitted our ships and has performed the prettiest piece of strategy in fifty years." That is a fine, broad assertion, and, coming from an officer whose handling of ships was highly commended by three acknowledged experts in that business, DUPONT, DAHLGREN, and PORTER, it seemed to necessitate a revision of views hitherto expressed in regard to CERVERA's skill. In his very next sentence, however, Rear Admiral BELKNAP says: "Still, if they [the Spaniards] are at Santiago, and Admiral SAMPSON is near by, we could not wish them to be in any other place. We can bottle them up and destroy them." So! The prettiest piece of strategy in fifty years has put a fleet in exactly the place that would have been selected for it by the commander of the opposing fleet! There's a discrepancy here big enough for even the humblest of landsmen to see, and at least one of them ventures to call attention to it, particularly as the Rear Admiral, in the course of the same article, admits that "I do not just see what his [CERVERA's] object was in going into Santiago." When praise is given to the strategy of one who enters, for no appreciable reason, a harbor where he courts immediate destruction, the man giving the praise will be strangely fortunate if those who see his remarks in print do not turn to a biographical dictionary to find the date of this wonderful logician's birth. Apropos of nothing, Rear Admiral BELKNAP isn't so very old; he was born in 1832 and entered the navy in 1847.

—One of the London papers sees a "romance of commerce" in the recent death of one HENRY GREENWOOD, an inmate of the workhouse infirmary at Hempstead. It seems that GREENWOOD was once a rich man, and belonged to a firm of jewelers so eminent that it supplied the pearls worn by Queen VICTORIA at her coronation. At that time, indeed, he and his partners were the leading dealers in pearls, not only as regards England, but in the whole world. GREENWOOD, after his most famous transaction, led a rather adventurous life, a part of it in Australia, where he was Mayor of Ballarat. He accumulated a fairly considerable fortune, which, however, he lost through various reverses, until toward the close of his life he was in a state of abject poverty. His death took place in the workhouse from cancer when he was about eighty years of age. Curiously enough two of the members of the Hampstead Board of Guardians when Mr. GREENWOOD entered the workhouse, were old schoolmates of his, and one of them met the expenses of the funeral in order that he should not lie in a pauper's grave, and was himself the only mourner following the coffin.

ARMY AND DEBASED CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition of certain members of the United States Senate to force upon the country through the exigency of war a paper currency has in it method as well as madness—method in the time and occasion, and madness in the damage and injustice that would result to those most entitled to our protection and care.

We might pardon the men behind this conspiracy as fools if the knavery were not so manifest, and injury and wrong to our soldiers and sailors were not so severe. To force a debased currency into circulation requires machinery ordinary business channels do not supply.

The manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer cannot be compelled to part with goods or property even to the Government for less than full value; a price by law cannot be fixed upon their wares. They can meet all schemes for depreciating the value of current money by advancing prices equal to the depreciation, and command equal to the value of real money, as was the case during the war of the rebellion, when, for instance, flour sold for $16.50 per barrel—$3.50 more than the pay of a private soldier per month.

There is one channel, however, through which this debased, depreciated rag money and silver can be forced into circulation, and to create this channel I suspect the present war was forced upon the country, and precipitately, for fear the Administration would effect peace, by a clique in the United States Senate whose selfishness and personal enmities are stronger than their patriotism or public spirit. The gallant men who have left business, home, and families to sustain the honor of our flag and country form a channel through which this proposed debased money could be forced into circulation.

The price for their services is fixed by law, they cannot question the value of the money paid them, they cannot claim allowance for the difference between it and real money upon which is based the price of everything for which they must use it.

Is it to rob our noble fellows of the pittance they are paid that these United States Senators would enforce payment for their services in money worth but 40 or 50 per cent. of its face? In the war of the rebellion after the first payday the soldier was paid less than $5 per month, though his contract was for $13.

From 1861 to 1865 it was necessary for the Government to resort to an issue of paper to meet its war obligations. It could not readily buy or borrow money at reasonable rates. Its high-interest-bearing bonds sold at heavy discount, and rather than waste its substance it appealed to the patriotism of the army and navy to carry its paper at par, which was cheerfully responded to. The soldier and sailor accepted the Government paper in full payment for the contract when it was worth but little more than one-third its face in purchasing power, measured by gold, upon which all values were based. The submission was cheerful, because the same necessity that kept the men in the field compelled the Government to resort to this system of credit to sustain them.

To-day our country is not in that strait. It can command a thousand millions of the best money in the world at a rate cheaper than any other country in the world with the exception perhaps of England. Therefore there cannot be any reasonable or honest excuse offered for seeking to pay our present brave defenders in a money such as was paid their predecessors in the war of the rebellion. While we can command gold at 3 per cent., only treason, I say, and vicious selfishness will suggest or contemplate such a thing. Because they would not be able to protect themselves against the conditions of such an enactment, nor the Government, however well disposed, be able to protect them, it is our duty to see that such a base, cowardly, dishonest measure is not made part of the law for the support of the country in this war. The splendid work THE TIMES is doing in this matter induces me to add this word of support from an ex-soldier. JOHN BYRNE.

New York, May 24, 1898.

OUR UNPREPARED GUARDSMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The simple fact is that all the long established militia organizations ordered into camp by Gov. Black have just been disbanded, not in name, if you please, but in very truth. The Thirteenth was disbanded by name for shilly-shallying. The other regiments went to pieces by medical examination and individual resignation. The militia were so unprepared that they were practically disbanded by the due operation of the order sending them to camp. After weeks of delay we find raw recruits, without drill or equipment, filling up the depleted ranks, besides forming whole new companies, and we see them dispatched to the South under the old-time regiment names.

The ragged edge condition of our embarrassing and, comparatively speaking, useless bodies of militia is a scandal which involves first of all the officers in command. And yet the old officers with this record behind them are thrust upon the National Government to lead the new troops in the work of serious military life. To be sure, the Government itself, for political reasons, is putting forward the same sort of men in responsible positions, but is therefore our whole army of volunteers to be thus made up, raw and inexperienced from bottom to top?

Let us set our own house in order by reforming the militia regiments that have escaped disbandment by not being called to camp. Gov. Black should issue an order for medical examination of men and officers. This would leave a good nucleus in each regiment for a fresh start. Choose the officers from among candidates passed by a competent Board of Examiners as to official qualifications. Or, if the difficulty of radical reform be too great with the existing regiments now at home, could they not be set apart as auxiliary State troops for local use only? In this case new regiments could be organized upon lines that would give them somewhat the kind of efficiency which we know to be sorely needed at the present time. As we are now at war with a nation which seems at present a full match for us, the new militia regiments, being raw, should be immediately put into camp discipline for two months' training under officers procured for the time being from the regular army. In this way we can do our share to prepare for the arduous task before us. JUVEEN.

New York, May 24, 1898.

MILITIA OUT OF DATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This war with an effete eleventh-rate power has opened wide our eyes to many things. We now see as with gifted vision that there is no room to-day for a militia regiment patterned after the old, easy, go-as-you-please fashion, even though the regiment is as well equipped in muskets and blankets and as gallant and brave in heart as the Seventh Regiment undoubtedly is. The old-time militia regiment is out of date, like the old-time fire company. And the question of the hour is, Who killed Cock Robin?

The politicians killed him. Our statesmen will not permit a standing army of visible size for the very reason that makes them eager for any chance of war at all, namely, political capital in local campaigns. It was political capital that made our statesmen furious under Cleveland in 1895 to fight England—the only friend we had on earth—and which brings them now to the front against Spain with a terrible and unanimous bang! If the politicians want to be returned to the spoils of office, we, the people, insist that they must always roar in unison for war, but that also they must fight to the last Spanish ditch of determination against any adequate preparation for a conflict in arms. In this rather mixed condition of political exigency and National sentiment we find it was we, the people, who killed Cock Robin.

For what is left? Nothing but the reorganization of militia regiments on United States Army standards. If our young men hesitate to volunteer in regiments that shall be swift to action, and strong and obedient and effective for service, it will be necessary to add inducements, and among these certainly a pecuniary inducement, in order to secure a worthy body of up-to-date militia soldiery. ARTHUR DENSMORE.

New York, May 23, 1898.

CIVILIANS AS ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticisms of your leading editorial published in yesterday's issue, entitled "A National Disgrace," recall a somewhat similar condition of affairs that was forced into existence during that greatest trial in our National history—the war of the rebellion. Then, as now, were operations for the establishment of a large army in active progress, and with it the usual accompaniment of pressure for place and power. Here also the "deadly parallel" showed itself in the appointment by the President of the United States of men taken from the walks of civil life and placed in command of departments, and even of armies in the field—men utterly unfit for these important commands, from their total lack of training in the military art. The names of Banks, Sprague, Butler, and a host of others will be recalled as representatives of this class. And yet no one could doubt the patriotism or purity of motive, and perhaps wisdom, of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet.

As the war progressed the weeding-out process commenced and continued. Still, it was slow work, for as late as March, 1864, when Gen. Grant assumed command of the United States Army, Butler still retained a "command," and it is written that, in obedience to the Presidential injunction, he was to remain, as a matter of political policy, unless his removal seemed an absolute military necessity. The end came after nearly a year of patient waiting, for Gen. Butler was relieved Jan. 4, 1865.

Would not the political teachings of the former war tell us that President McKinley has presented a firmer front to political pressure than did his predecessor under like circumstances? There is one thing very certain. It is this: The people of this Nation have a most unbounded confidence in the patriotism, intelligence, and devotion to duty of their President, and they believe his possession of these qualities will enable him to guide the ship of state through the present storm. Do not criticise him too severely, for he is doing his very best. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Utica, N. Y., May 22, 1898.

SAMPSON AND CERVERA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the public must perforce be fed upon guesses as to our naval operations in Cuban waters, perhaps the following will offer some food for thought: First, that the strategic plan of Capt. Sampson, which has been very flippantly criticised by some writers and that of the Spanish Admiral superficially exalted, has, as far as present information discloses, shown no weakness nor basis for sound distrust—in fact, has been thoroughly consistent and so far successful.

Assuming that Admiral Cervera's objective point was the protection of important fortifications, it was clear that those of San Juan offered an inviting haven in which to await his reinforcing fleet. Capt. Sampson lightly touched it—a simple reconnoissance, to locate its offensive works and their power for future serious attention. Since then it has never transpired that he has ever been beyond striking distance of it, although his scouts have been located at both the Windward and the Mona Passage. Since the Spanish fleet left Curaçao nothing has been heard of it until a vociferous cry from Madrid located it at Santiago de Cuba. We predict that it will be found that the "fleet" consisted of one vessel, his fastest, sent to lure Capt. Sampson west and to obtain what information was possible, while the remainder, safely at rest on the southern coast of San Domingo, are watching their chance to slip up the Mona Passage to San Juan, which we doubt if Capt. Sampson allows it to do.

Havana and Puerto Rico being both closed to it, and no other port worth going into, where is it "to rest the weary soles of its feet"? Too fleet to be cornered by our slower vessels, but caged in, as it were, it may safely be left for a time to its own devices and its diminishing store of coal, impotent of real harm, while our land operations against Havana's rear defenses can proceed as if it did not exist. If reinforced by the Pelayo and associates its wings will be clipped and the speed of the respective fleets equalized. "He laughs best who laughs last." W.

New York, May 21, 1898.

Funds Wanted for Mount Holyoke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago Dr. D. K. Piersons of Chicago promised Mount Holyoke College $50,000 for an endowment fund if it would raise $150,000 within the year. But owing to the fire which destroyed the main building a year ago last September, Dr. Piersons kindly extended the time. There is still lacking $32,000 of the required amount, and if this sum is not raised by the 1st of June the endowment money will be forfeited.

The students have done all in their power to help make up this deficiency. The senior class has given up its banquet, the junior class will have no promenade this year, and the sophomores have voted to give $50 from the class treasury. Every effort is being made to raise the $32,000.

Here is an opportunity for some one to help this New England college, and whatever money is given now will be richly repaid by the women whom Mount Holyoke will graduate. L. F. L.

South Hadley, Mass., May 21, 1898.

Civilians in the Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true that Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, or any other civilian, has been regularly commissioned as Lieutenant in the United States Navy, as reported in THE TIMES, a great outrage has been committed. The effect of such an appointment would be to set back one number several hundred graduates of the Naval Academy who are patiently waiting for their legal advancement from the grade of Ensign to that into which this untaught amateur yachtsman has suddenly been thrust. I have a youngster on one of the fighting ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. He has served nearly nine years—six in training and three as Ensign. Why should he be set back in the line of advancement to gratify the pride of a politician who has obtained a cabin-window billet for a man who is as profoundly ignorant of the commonest duties of a watch officer in the navy as a powder monkey is of protoplasm? Is the United States Navy, too, to be degraded by political "pulls"? OLD SALT.

A Simple Conundrum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a New Jersey village less than a score of miles from New York the daily newspapers of the latter city cannot be bought for less than 4 cents each, which is about 30 per cent. above their regular price. Hence it costs the purchaser of THE TIMES, The Tribune, or any other leading metropolitan paper $3.65 per annum more than its published price. A resident of the aforesaid village, when he journeys to Princeton, to Albany, to Saratoga, or almost anywhere else, in fact, buys his paper for 3 cents. At his home, which is but a suburb of New York, he is compelled to pay 4 cents. The conundrum is, Why do the residents of this village submit to this preposterous overcharge? Their newsdealers get the same discounts from publishers as those of more distant towns. Freight charges must be less than those of dealers who live ten times further off. Why is it, then, that they submit to be fleeced of $3.65 a year by their newsdealers? Why does not some smart young man undertake the sale of the dailies at their regular prices? Or why do not these supinely patient people become mail subscribers and get their papers, as they may, through the postman, whose first round takes him to their doors shortly after 8 A. M.? QUERIST.

Englewood, N. J., May 24, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Outside View.

Tammany has Hess-ianized its Police Board.—Boston Transcript.

A Napoleon of Finance.

"I don't see what you accomplish by borrowing money from Jones to pay what you owe Brown."

"Well, you are stupid; in about a month I can borrow from Brown again and pay Jones."—Detroit Free Press.

Unappreciated.

"Our Nation," the orator rehearsed before the mirror, "went forth with bread in one hand and the sword in the other"—

"Isn't that just like a man?" his wife interrupted him to ask; "a woman would have taken a breadknife."—Indianapolis Journal.

Great Opportunity Wasted.

"You are trying to introduce a new brand of five-cent cigars, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you go to those fellows who write war bulletins on the big blackboards and see if you can't rent the backs of their coats for advertising purposes?"—Chicago Tribune.

IN DAYS LIKE THESE.

Thomas H. Stacy in Boston Journal.

O God of hosts, whose mighty hand
Our fathers led across the seas,
We took from Thee our goodly land,
To Thee we look in days like these,
Mid swelling tumult, bitter word,
Mid clashing arms and bugles' blare,
While war-drums fret the fevered air,
In days like these, be near, O Lord.

The winds have swept our colors out,
Our polished guns the sun has kissed;
With measured step and loyal shout,
The men trooped by who now are missed.
The hilltops signal far away,
And sea calls sea with beacon lips,
Where ride our far-flung battleships,
To strike the foe, at break of day.

Forgive, O Lord, that we forgot
To humble self and Thee to please;
Our vows unkept, sins thought, unthought
Forgive, O Lord, in days like these.
Our gift upon the altar lies,
Accept it ere Thou call us hence,
Although Thou saidst obedience
Is better than a sacrifice.

'Tis not for gain or vengeful spite
Our treasure and our life is poured,
But for the wronged who have no might,
Whose cry has reached the ear of God.
In days like these, our motives take,
Since whom Thou usest Thou must trust.
And when we smite because we must,
Help us to heal the wounds we make.

THE POPE ON MILAN RIOTS

His Holiness Addresses a Letter to Cardinal Ferrari Expressing Regret at Their Occurrence.

CATHOLICS NOT RESPONSIBLE

He Says Honest Citizens Were Under the Mistaken Idea that They Were Helping the Church—Insults to the Cardinal.

ROME, May 24.—The Observatore Romano publishes a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Andrea Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, expressing profound emotion because of the grave disorders in Italy. The Pope says:

"These disorders are the fruit of evil seed scattered with impunity in Italy, which leads to the corruption of minds, the perversion of morals, and the detriment of religion. We have seen that, instead of exhorting and calming wicked people, honest citizens have been guilty of disorders in a mistaken idea that they are devoting themselves to the interests of the Church and the Holy See, affecting to ignore the fact that the Church teaches men to avoid rioting. But it was not the Catholics who provoked the disorders, the authors of which must be sought elsewhere."

The Pope could have wished, he continued, that Cardinal Ferrari had been at Milan at the time of the rioting in order to pacify the people, and he declares that he has been greatly moved by the insults contained in the manifesto against a member of the Sacred College. "It was not against the person of the Cardinal, who has always exemplified great pastoral charity, that the attacks were directed, but against the principles he presented. It is impossible to understand whither such a campaign can lead when the social authority is shaken."

The Pope declares, however, that he has derived great consolation from the evidences of devotion of which the Archbishop has been the object, and, in concluding the letter, expresses his confidence that the Catholic clergy at Milan will remain under the influence of their affection for their pastor.

Milan Editor Arrested.

MILAN, May 24.—Gen. Bava-Beccaris, commander of the Third Army Corps, has ordered the arrest of Father Albertario, the director of the Osservatore Cattolico.

BENEDETTO BRIN DEAD.

Italian Minister of Marine Passes Away in Rome—His Notable Career in Politics.

ROME, May 24.—Benedetto Brin, Inspector General of Naval Engineering and Minister of Marine, died at 10 o'clock this morning.

Benedetto Brin was born in Turin May 17, 1833, and was a well-known member of the Left in the Chamber. He was a naval engineer of some little note, and in that capacity had served in several successive Cabinets. He was Minister of Marine in the De Pretis Cabinet of 1876-8, and in the Cairoli Cabinet of 1884. He had been decorated with the Gran Croce della Corona d'Italia, and was an officer of the Order of San Maurizio and San Lazzaro. Since March 10, 1896, he had filled almost continually the office of Minister of Marine, although he had maintained his post of Inspector General of Naval Engineering from a much earlier date.

FRENCH FISHERY RUINED.

Prohibition of the Export of Bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon Works Great Injury.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 24.—Owing to the action of the Colonial Cabinet in enforcing the laws prohibiting the export of bait from our waters to the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the French fishery on the Grand Banks this season is practically ruined.

The French in retaliation demand that the Colonial Cabinet shall forbid nomadic Newfoundland vessels from fishing on the treaty coast, where the French have fishery rights.

Yesterday the British Colonial Office wired asking the Newfoundland Colonial Ministry to frame resolutions to that effect, fearing to provoke trouble between France and Great Britain.

The Newfoundland Cabinet declines to interfere, contending that this is a matter for inquiry by the royal commission recently requested to investigate the colony's affairs.

It is expected that the Cabinet's decision will lead to severe friction between the French and British warships along the treaty coast this season.

COL. McMURDO'S CLAIM.

Cecil Rhodes Gets His Interest in the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

LONDON, May 25.—Cecil Rhodes, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town, is reported there to have acquired the interest in the Delagoa Bay Railway owned by the late Col. McMurdo.

It has been understood that the award of the Berne tribunal in the Delagoa Bay Railway case will estimate the McMurdo claim at a sum under £2,000,000 (about $10,000,000.) Col. McMurdo was an American.

AFRICAN MISSIONARY MURDERS.

A Force of Troops Relieves the People in Peril at Kwellu.

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, May 24.—A force of troops has relieved the missionaries and others at Kwellu whose lives were imperiled by the uprising of the natives, who rebelled against the imposition of the hut tax.

The bodies of the American missionaries who were murdered when the insurgents attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk in the early part of the present month have been recovered and buried.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Sir Charles Dilke Tries in Vain to Have a Discussion.

LONDON, May 24.—In the House of Commons to-day the Irish Local Government bill passed the committee stage.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, and Mr. Henry Labouchère, Radical, member for Northampton, with others, vainly tried to get the Government to fix a day for the discussion of the recent Birmingham speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance and the foreign policy of the Government.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Chamberlain both expressed their readiness for such a discussion, but only on a proper resolution representing a large section of the House.

The House adjourned for Whitsuntide.

Mr. Gladstone's Pall Bearers.

LONDON, May 24.—The pall bearers at the funeral of Mr. Gladstone will be the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Rosebery, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.

Bryant's House Sold.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

[illegible] Godwin Goddard has bought for [illegible]000 the William Cullen Bryant place in [illegible], including the land, buildings, the furniture, bric-à-brac, &c., belonging to the late William Cullen Bryant. The [illegible] have occupied the property for several years. The deed was executed by Parke [illegible], acting in his individual capacity [illegible] of the will of Fanny Bryant Godwin, with the consent of the heirs. [illegible] on the deed are Harold [illegible], Elizabeth M. Godwin, Annie Godwin [illegible] of Washington, Nora Godwin [illegible] New York, and Fannie Godwin [illegible]

HEAVY STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

Railroad Track Washed Away at Byram—Outhouses Destroyed—Lightning Sets Fire to a Church.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 24.—A severe rain and hail storm passed over this section this afternoon. It seemed to have its centre at Byram, a few miles north of this place, on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There a culvert under the railroad gave way and over a mile of track was washed away. A number of barns and bridges have been destroyed, and crops through the storm belt are badly damaged. No trains have come in from the Belvidere Division this afternoon, and the wires are down.

NEWTON, N. J., May 24.—There was a heavy thunder shower, accompanied by lightning, in this section of Sussex County this afternoon. Many outbuildings were struck and destroyed. The Methodist Church at Lafayette, N. Y., just over the State line, which was also struck by lightning, was burned to the ground. The church was a frame structure. The damage in this vicinity will be $5,000.

LAUNCH TRAVELS 4,300 MILES.

The Waikaki Goes to Chicago from New York on Inland Waters.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The 54-foot naphtha launch Waikaki, carrying its owner, Capt. H. C. Roome and his wife, and P. J. Tutson, the engineer, arrived here to-day, after journeying continuously from New York since Nov. 1, 1897. From New York City the Waikaki continued southward nearly to the lower end of Florida by the inland channel, in order to escape rough weather in the open sea.

At Beaufort and Savannah she was obliged to brave the Atlantic, and again at Jacksonville she was obliged to do the same thing. South of that point, the Halifax River, Mosquito, Lagoon, and the Indian River were used on through Lake Worth and the connecting canals to Biscayne Bay.

From there she rounded the Keys and skirted the Gulf coast to New Orleans, after which she steamed up the Mississippi River to the Illinois, traveled the latter stream and came into Chicago by way of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal. The trip was one of 4,300 miles, and land was never out of sight. The launch will start Thursday for New York by way of the lakes, St. Lawrence River, and the Atlantic Ocean. The boat has 9 feet beam and draws 3 feet 8 inches. Her speed is 10 knots.

IRON PIPE COMPANIES UNITE.

Concern with $2,000,000 Capital Formed at Chattanooga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 24.—At a secret meeting held at Chattanooga last Saturday the Southern iron pipe companies were consolidated into the American Pipe and Foundry company, a corporation with $2,000,000 capital and a bonded indebtedness of $1,500,000. The following works are in the combination: Howard Harrison Iron Company, Bessemer, Ala.; Southern Pipe Company, Anniston, Ala.; South Pittsburg, Tenn., Pipe Works, and Chattanooga Foundry Pipe Works, with two factories at Chattanooga and one at Bridgeport, Ala.

The officers of the new company are F. C. Miller, Anniston, President; David Giles, Chattanooga, Vice President; J. K. Dimmick, Anniston, Second Vice President and General Manager; E. B. Thomason, Chattanooga, General Sales Agent; M. Llewellyn, Chattanooga, Treasurer; J. R. Rice, South Pittsburg, Secretary.

The new company will have its headquarters at Chattanooga, but it was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. It is believed that the combination was formed to get around the anti-trust laws, which the old companies have frequently been charged with violating. Under the combination the different works will be operated in such a manner as to get the best price for the output and prevent ruinous competition. It is the strongest organization of the kind in the world.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eugene Cowles of the Bostonians and Miss Lizzie Cleary were married in Hoboken last Sunday by the Rev. Alexander Richter, pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Negotiations are now pending for the first appearance in this city of Dan Godfrey's Grenadier Guards Band, which is now making a concert tour of Canada. This will be the first of a number of bands and orchestras to be engaged for the promenade concerts to be inaugurated by Rudolph Aronson at the Lenox Lyceum.

Another reorganization of Gilmore's Band is announced, under the directorship of E. A. Couturier, the cornet soloist, and the general management will be in charge of E. G. Stone. The new band is amply backed by capitalists, and will be known as Gilmore's Famous Band and Publishing Company. The band will begin its Summer tour on June 1.

The Lyceum Theatre was crowded to its capacity last night, when the Kelcey-Shannon company played Clyde Fitch's society drama, "The Moth and the Flame," for the fiftieth time in this city. A very pretty souvenir was presented to each lady who attended the performance. It was an old-fashioned silver candlestick, with a "snuffer" attached, on the side of which was perched a little moth.

David Belasco's representative in this country, S. Goodfriend, received a message from London yesterday announcing that Mrs. Leslie Carter was severely injured Monday night while playing at the Adelphi Theatre. Mr. Belasco writes from London that he has received many flattering offers to produce his new play over there first, with Mrs. Carter in the leading part. He is, however, determined to produce it first in this country. Later, perhaps, it will be presented in England.

Final arrangements for the organizing of a permanent orchestra for this city have been concluded by Carl Loewenstein, director of the Seidl concerts given at the Waldorf-Astoria last Winter. Emil Paur, formerly conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and now of the New York Philharmonic Society, has been secured as the conductor of this permanent orchestra, which will consist of sixty members, but will be augmented from time to time. In addition to the usual subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria, a series of chamber music soirees will be given next season. The first concert to be conducted by Mr. Paur will be given in Carnegie Music Hall the latter part of October, and for this occasion the orchestra will be increased to 100 men. It is generally understood that in organizing this orchestra Mr. Paur will secure the services of several of the prominent violinists from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Blue Jeans" Company Stranded.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The company which presented "Blue Jeans" in Chicago at the Lincoln Theatre last week is stranded at the Westminster Hotel. Edward Arlington, the manager, issued the order for disbandment Saturday night. He says he sold the show to Thomas Hodgeman last January, and since then has been connected with it only nominally. He is trying to get transportation East for the "Blue Jeans" people. Most of the men are able to pay their bills and buy their tickets back to New York, but they will not go until something can be done for Mrs. McCabe, who is very ill, and for the other women of the company.

Shrady-Chaffee Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Aline B. Chaffee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Dr. Arthur M. Shrady will take place on June 7 in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Schley.

From The Rochester Union.

Simebody writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES over the signature, "Ex-Navy" on the subject of Spain's strategy, which he thinks is far superior to our own. But as he informs the public in parenthesis that the name of Schley should be pronounced "Sly" we are filled with doubts as to the correctness of his information concerning other matters. The Commodore's name should be pronounced as if it were spelled "Shly."

Proper Fights for Sunday.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

A New York minister denounces Dewey for fighting on Sunday. He seems to think that warlike demonstrations on that day should be confined exclusively to the bombardment of Satan's stronghold with ecclesiastical sizzle.

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

Strong Words in Its Favor at the British Schools and Universities Club's Dinner.

QUEEN AND PRESIDENT TOASTED

Justice Daly, Whitelaw Reid, Bishop Potter, and President Patton of Princeton Make Addresses—Speakers Refer to the Death of Mr. Gladstone.

The British Schools and Universities Club held its third annual dinner at the Holland House last night in celebration of the Queen's birthday, and the affair was made the occasion for the expression of a strong sentiment by representative Americans, who were the principal speakers, in favor of stronger bonds of sympathy between Great Britain and the United States.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested whenever even a reference was made to an Anglo-Saxon alliance. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" followed that of "God Save the Queen," and the Stars and Stripes and the British flag hung together on the walls.

The President of the club, David A. Munro, a graduate of Edinburgh University, and the editor of The North American Review, in his opening address offered a toast to the Queen. The British Schools and Universities Club, he said, formed almost an ideal illustration of what is called an Anglo-American alliance. In commenting on the death of Gladstone, he said it could not be an occasion for a feeling of sorrow, as his work had been accomplished, but that the feeling was of exultation because his work was great to the end.

The Queen and President Toasted.

When the speaker offered the toast to the Queen all rose and sang Britain's national hymn. Then came a toast to the President of the United States, who, said the speaker, in this dire crisis of his country's history had shown he had a duty to perform to his God, to his country, and to the world. Again every one rose, and sang the National hymn of the United States. It was an interesting fact that this anthem was sung by the Englishmen with as much enthusiasm as they gave to that of their own nation. In closing, Dr. Munro proposed a health to Percy Sanderson, her Majesty's Consul General in this city, who was prevented from being present.

Former Justice Charles P. Daly responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Women on the throne, he said, had generally led to a bad government and had resulted in misery to their subjects, as the history of nations showed, but the reign of Victoria was an exception to the rule. Under her rule the people of Great Britain were prosperous and happy. During the civil war, when friends were so badly needed by this country, she more than any one else had expressed her dissent to the idea of sympathizing with the Confederate States.

It was her firmly expressed resolution not to unite with the Confederate States against the Union. "Gentlemen," said the speaker, "she has received many honors. She has been made Empress of India. And I will make her something more—the unwavering friend of the United States."

Whitelaw Reid's Speech.

Whitelaw Reid responded to the toast, "Great Britain and the United States—Peace and Universal Civilization." "You couple our own land," he said, "with that great name in your toast, and the words you add express but the natural and let us hope the inevitable result of such a union, 'Peace and universal civilization.' You have not pursued the idea so far as to utter those other words that have lately agitated every Cabinet in Europe—'an Anglo-American alliance'—and you were wise. Sufficient to the day are the duties it imposes, and if they be well discharged, we need take no notice for the morrow. Alliances are not much in our way, and not very much of late, in yours. We are accustomed to fight for our own land; it is bred in the bone and seems the natural course.

"The distinguished statesman who lately startled the world by this portentous phrase about an alliance understands himself very well. He understands his country very well, too—and ours not badly—and it is quite possible that he has already accomplished all that he expected and desired. What Mr. Chamberlain probably wants, and what most Englishmen want, and most good Americans, too, is merely that historic grievances on either side should now be left to history."

Mr. Reid said the substantial unity of action among English-speaking people was coming not by treaties, and perhaps not even by formal understandings, but as human growth comes, and because it was in the nature of things, and because it was harder to prevent them than to let them come.

Bishop Potter Eulogizes Gladstone.

In responding to the toast, "What We Owe to the Schools and Universities," Bishop Potter confined himself principally to relating humorous stories illustrating the good qualities of the Queen, but in closing his remarks referred to the death of Mr. Gladstone, speaking of him as the statesman, the philanthropist, the man of letters, and the man of affairs, "who loved the country of which I am a son, and who did so much to bind it and yours together. May that great spirit gild, enrich, and purify our American life."

President Patton's Address.

"The University as a Factor in Progress" was responded to by President Patton of Princeton University. "Whether," he said, "we belong to an English university or to an American university, I think we can all stand up and drink to the health of the Queen—God bless her! [Cheers.]

"I believe there is such a thing as an Anglo-American alliance. One of the good results of this war is not only the consolidation of this land of ours, but the consolidation of Anglo-Saxon people. We shall need at least the sympathy of your country across the sea, and I hope we shall give to each other the sympathy that we need. If there is any body of people in this country who foster this idea it is the body of university men."

President Patton spoke of how each of the two countries already relied upon each other in literature. Americans found James Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" a necessity, and one of the best treatises on the Monroe doctrine the speaker had ever read was by a Fellow of Cambridge University.

The highest authority on naval matters was Capt. Mahan, [cheers,] and the time might come when some English Admiral would write the life of the American Nelson and tell of his victory at Manila. [Cheers.] The state of good feeling between the two countries, if it was to be perpetuated, must be by the education of the people in the principles that shall govern them.

In returning more closely to his subject the speaker said that the American university was to a considerable extent a Scotch university Germanized, but it had been Germanized as far as it should be. He said he thought it would be a good thing if young Americans were sent to English universities, and would bring back from them some of the peculiar and unique culture that is to be found there.

The marvel of this country, he said, from an educational point of view, was the prodigality of benevolence thrown in educational channels. He thought no other country could rival us in that respect.

Rear Admiral Erben was on the programme to respond to the toast, "The United States Navy," but at the last moment he sent word that he could not come.

The toast to "The Briton Abroad" was answered by four speakers—William Lyall, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; William M. Massey, President of St. George's Society, and Col. Charles F. James, President of St. David's Society.

The last toast was to "The Sweet Girl Graduates," to which Edward H. Moeran responded.

Among the 150 or more present were Dr. J. A. Irwin, Vice President of the club; R. M. Stuart-Wortley, G. F. Parker, Cunliffe Owen, E. H. Moeran, Norman Walker, Campbell Thompson, Olton Bradley, John Reid, Powell Rees, and Alex Mackintosh.

That Cannonading Off Shore.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Every time a New England coast resident slams a door violently there is a call sent to Washington for more warships, based upon the representation that heavy cannonading has been heard in the vicinity.

CANADA'S SYMPATHY WITH US IN THE WAR.

Speech by Andrew Pattullo, M. P., at the Dinner of the Canadian Society of New York.

Two hundred Canadians, Canadian-Americans, and Americans united last night at the dinner of the Canadian Society of New York, at the Marlborough Hotel, to celebrate the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth, in cheering the American and English flags and in singing the National hymns of both nations.

The Canadians pledged themselves as with America in the war with Spain, and spoke in favor of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, and Andrew Pattullo, a Canadian Member of Parliament from North Oxford, Ontario, speaking for the Canadian people, pledged the sympathies of his people and Government to the American cause. His speech was answered by Charles C. Beaman, representing the New England Society, who announced himself in hearty accord with Mr. Pattullo's sentiments.

Among the guests were T. N. Jarvis, Artemas Ward, Stewart Browne, Col. John H. C. Hunter, F. James Gibson, M. B. Willfred Nelson, the Rev. B. Hamilton, Dr. J. A. Meek, Dr. R. H. White, Erastus Wiman, W. H. Wagstaff, H. B. Higinbotham, W. Vrooman, the Rev. Dr. Krans, Dr. Wolcox, W. S. Champ, W. Percy Mills, A. J. McDougall, A. H. Campbell, W. G. Reid, A. W. Campbell, and John L. Grant.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pattullo said:

"As a Canadian speaking to an American audience, as I feel I am doing in spite of the name of your society, I desire to say a few words to-night on the subject of Canadian feeling and of the relations of Great Britain and Canada to the United States. I am glad to be able to assure you that the whole people of Canada, like the people of the dear old motherland across the water, sympathize with the people of the United States in this war with Spain. If you hear of a Spanish sympathizer in Britain or in Canada, be assured that he no more represents public opinion than the Canada thistle represents the foliage and cereal resources of our country.

"I have never known on any question public opinion to be so united, so completely on one side, as it is on the subject of this war. In the hour of your trial the people of Canada, like the people of Great Britain, have forgotten the little differences of the past. We have forgotten at once the mistakes of British statesmen which had so great, so disastrous an effect on the history of Britain herself. We have forgotten alike some of the legislation and the utterances of your statesmen and of your journalists.

"A crisis in your history has shown the truth of the old adage that 'blood is thicker than water.' The moment there was danger to civilization and to the cause of humanity and progress which you represent, we realized, as we trust you realize, that it was time for Anglo-Saxons the world over to stand together.

"Whether in accepting and achieving your great destiny you will act in alliance with the great motherland of Anglo-Saxon nations, the future alone can determine. But if there be not an alliance between Great Britain and the United States in form, there ought at least to be for all time a union of hearts among peoples of the same race, of the same language, and with mutual interests the world over. Every great event in the world's history of late seems to have shown the essential unity in interest of Great Britain and of this greater Britain beyond the seas.

"On behalf of Canada, let me remind you that the bones of 40,000 Canadians who fought in the armies of the Union filled with your own heroes the graves of the South. And even in this war there are thousands throughout my land ready to enlist with your boys in blue in what they believe to be the cause of justice and humanity."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senate Chaplain Prays for a Closer Union of the Peoples Who Speak the English Tongue.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Chaplain's invocation at the opening of the session to-day was a hymn of thanksgiving for the seventy-ninth birthday of "the beloved Victoria, Queen of Great Britain." The prayer follows:

"O Thou, Prince of all Kings, we come into Thy presence with a hymn of thanksgiving as we celebrate the seventy-ninth birthday of her gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, whose conduct and character as daughter, wife, mother, friend, as well as gracious sovereign, has won and kept for her the loyal devotion of her own people and the reverent regard and love of all true-hearted people of whatsoever name or race around the globe.

"We pray Thee still to spare her life. Grant her health. Maintain the eminence of her sovereignty. And when the time of her departure hence shall come, may she go in peace, comfort, and joy. Knit the hearts of the two peoples who speak the English tongue more and more strongly together, that we may work out the mighty problem of the highest civilization for the whole earth."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT TAMPA.

A Dinner Given at the Hotel to Celebrate the Ties of Friendship.

TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—In honor of Queen Victoria's birthday and to celebrate the ties of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, a dinner was given at the Tampa Bay Hotel to-day, at which were present nearly all of the officers of the United States troops at Tampa and all the representatives of foreign Governments here. The United States Navy was represented by Commander William T. Swinborne of the cruiser Helena. The big west dining hall of the Tampa Bay Hotel was profusely decorated with tropical plants, while around the dome were suspended the United States and English flags. Behind a mass of flowers at one end of the hall a regimental band was stationed and National airs of the two countries were played between the toasts, the musical programme commencing with "God Save the Queen" and ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Col. A. A. Wiley of the staff of Gov. Johnston of Alabama acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were given: "Her British Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India," "The President of the United States, the Chief Magistrate of the Proudest and Grandest Republic on Earth," "The Army and Navy," and "Our Noble-Hearted Countrywomen."

Telegrams were read from W. R. Day, Secretary of State, the Admiral of the British fleet in the West Indies, Gov. Bloxham of Florida, A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, Page M. Baker of New Orleans, and others. At noon to-day a battery of field artillery at Port Tampa and the big guns on the gunboat Helena boomed out a salute in honor of the Queen.

Presbyterians Send a Message.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 24.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day Elder John E. Parsons of New York offered a resolution directing a cablegram to be sent to Queen Victoria, congratulating her upon this, her birthday. Only one negative vote was heard when the question was put.

Just before adjournment a courteous reply was received to the cablegram of congratulation sent to Queen Victoria in the forenoon. It was dated Balmoral, Scotland.

ALARM FOR THE ARDANDHU.

The Tweedie Trading Company's Steamer Four Days Overdue.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24.—The Tweedie Trading Company's steamer Ardandhu, (British,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Kingston, is now six days overdue, and the agents here are alarmed for her safety.

The Ardandhu, which cleared at New York May 14, sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, the following day. It is therefore obviously an error to describe her as six days overdue at Kingston. The Ardandhu usually takes about six days to make the trip.

Has Picked Out His Place.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The editor of The Sentinel has thus far refrained from tendering his services in this war on account of the difficulty of finding a place where his peculiar attainments could be fully utilized, but he now and hereby notifies President McKinley that if any vacancies should occur on the Board of Strategy a letter addressed to this office will call the right man to the place.

WAR FUND CONCERT.

Entertainment at the Ninth Regiment Armory Organized by Daughters of the American Revolution.

The orchestral and promenade concert given last evening by the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, for the benefit of the war fund, was successful both as an entertainment and financially.

The function seemed to be partly of a social nature, for many of those present appeared to know each other, as could be seen during the promenade intervals. Miss Lavinia Dempsey, Koenigen, was there, but devoid of her crown and regal robes. So was one of her faithful Knights, ex-Mayor Strong, and he was also in plain citizen's full dress. S. Luchetti, the French Consul at St. Thomas, who was present with his wife and little daughter, remarked that he hoped soon to see the Stars and Stripes floating over Cuba and Puerto Rico. His little girl enlisted in the American cause and undertook to sell small flags and badges for the benefit of the fund.

Another feature at the function was the presence of Miss Virginia Payton Knight of Lynchburg, Va., as Columbia. She had arrayed herself in large American silk flags, and sold a poem, entitled "Remember the Maine!" for the benefit of the fund. Among those present to whom she sold her pamphlet was District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner.

The officers of the chapter had worked very hard to make the event a success, and during the entire evening they did not relax their efforts. They are Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent; Mrs. Janvier Le Duc and Mrs. John Russell Young, Vice Regents; Mrs. A. Eugene Austin and Mrs. Myra B. Martin, Secretaries; Mrs. Clarence Postley, Treasurer; Mrs. Vernon Davis, Registrar; Mrs. E. G. Lathrop, Historian, and the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Chaplain.

The programme was a good one. In the first part pianists from the advanced classes of the Lachmund Conservatory and the Women's Stringed Orchestra played selections from the great masters. When Sousa and his band came in, they were greeted with warm applause.

Among those who had boxes were Gen. McCoskry Butt, Gen. Howard Carroll, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Horace See, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Alexander Doyle, William Floyd Tompkins, Col. Henry W. Topham, and Mrs. John L. Mott of Oswego. Notes of regret and cordial indorsement were received from Gov. Black, Gen. Tillinghast, and Gen. Roe.

A JOKE ON MR. BRYAN.

He Posed for a Newspaper Correspondent to Get a Picture—The Camera Was a Dummy.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—An Eastern newspaper man for a joke went to Mr. W. J. Bryan, pretending to be a photographer with a machine for registering moving pictures. He said he wanted a moving photograph of him and the Governor, the latter pretending to receive a telegram appointing Mr. Bryan Colonel of the Third Regiment. Mr. Bryan consented. At noon Gov. Holcomb, Mr. Bryan, and several others marched down the Capitol steps in a most dignified manner. A dummy camera was used and a few let into the scheme.

At the proper time a messenger handed the Governor the supposed telegram from Washington. The Governor opened it with a flourish, and handed it to Mr. Bryan, who read it and passed it to the others, who pretended to converse. At the request of the practical joker the joke was let out to-night in Lincoln.

W. J. BRYAN NOT A CAPTAIN.

Candidate for President Raised a Company but Will Not Command It.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—The election of company officers of the new militia company recruited by William J. Bryan was held last night. Mr. Bryan's friends had made a canvass in behalf of the Captaincy and he was placed in nomination, but withdrew when it was seen that others desired the place. H. G. Whitmore was elected.

Members of the company say Mr. Bryan could have been elected but anything short of a unanimous vote would have been distasteful to him. The election was behind closed doors and occasioned very keen interest.

Wants Bryan on His Staff.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—A special to The Constitution from Montgomery says:

"J. A. Rountree, Secretary of the Alabama Press Association, who has just returned from Washington, brings the private tip that Major Gen. Wheeler of Alabama is beseeching the President to appoint William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska to a high position on his staff."

HAWAII AND THE WAR.

The Senate Objects to Offering the Islands as a Naval Base.

HONOLULU, May 17.—Members of the Cabinet refuse point blank to deny or affirm the rumor that this Government has offered the islands to the American Government as a base of operations in the war with Spain. The details of a bill having this object in view has been received and sent to the Senate in secret session. It was drafted by friends of annexation in the United States. It was sent to President Dole by the Hawaiian representatives in Washington.

The members of the Hawaiian Senate object to the bill, saying that all the republic can do or offer to do is contained in the annexation treaty. To pass the proposed bill or even to consider it would savor of overanxiety, which would be very apt to defeat its own purposes. President Dole has no power to cede the islands without ratification by the Hawaiian Legislature.

This country has not declared neutrality as yet, and probably will not do so. In the meantime the American troops will be allowed directly and openly by the Government all the freedom of this port. They will be sold all the food supplies and coal they can carry off, and will have all the assistance lying within the power of the people.

The Bennington is still anchored in the harbor. She is ready to go to sea at any moment.

A second cable bill has been introduced in the Senate. It is in the form of an amendment of the existing law, and will give the Government the right to grant an exclusive franchise to lay a cable from Honolulu to Japan to any other company, providing the Pacific Cable Company fails to secure the franchise and subsidy from the United States.

Arrangements will be made for a fitting reception for the troops passing through here on their way to Manila.

AMERICAN UNITARIANS MEET.

Carroll D. Wright Presides and M. J. Savage Preaches in Boston.

BOSTON, May 24.—The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association was opened to-day in Tremont Temple. Carroll D. Wright of Washington presided. He briefly welcomed those present.

The report of the Treasurer showed that there had been an excess of receipts over expenditures during the year of $10,741.28.

The Nominating Committee reported a list of officers, including the following:

President—Carroll D. Wright of Washington; Vice Presidents—Joseph W. Symonds, Portland; Samuel Hoar, Concord; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; T. J. Morris, Baltimore; D. L. Dhorey, Chicago, and M. Davis, San Francisco; Secretary—The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge; Assistant Secretary—George W. Fox, Boston; Treasurer—Francis H. Lincoln, Hingham.

All the officers selected were elected, and in addition these Directors for three years: Samuel Bowles, Springfield; John M. Little, Boston; the Rev. John P. Forbes, Taunton; Mrs. Thomas Talbot, North Billerica; Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; the Rev. Mary A. Safford, Sioux City, Idaho; Director for two years, (to fill vacancy,) George Hutchinson, West Newton.

A message was read conveying the greetings of a native Unitarian body in India to the American association.

The interest in the evening centred in the fact that the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage came specially from New York to preach the annual sermon. His address was upon "Some Features of the Religious Situation and Our Duty."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert McKay Morrison.

Robert McKay Morrison, a well-known marine engineer, died on Monday afternoon at his home, 656 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Portland, Me., July 12, 1843, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the United States Navy as a First Assistant Engineer, and later served as a First Engineer. At the close of the war Mr. Morrison enlisted for a second term of two years, and at his own request was assigned to the battleship Massachusetts.

After serving his full term, he secured a position with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as Chief Engineer of the ship Crescent City. He remained with this company but a short time, when he received an important engineering appointment in connection with the work on the Panama Canal. After finishing his work in connection with the canal he became connected with the Mallory Line, and later with the Red D Line and the Maine Steamship Company.

Mr. Morrison leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral services will be held this evening at his late residence, the Rev. Dr. Beatty, pastor of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Henry Osterberg.

Henry Osterberg, sixty-four years old, died Monday at his residence, 113 East Sixty-fifth Street. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at the residence. Mr. Osterberg came from Germany to New York when sixteen years old. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a merchant in this city, and was the first to deliver to the Government flannel shirts for Union soldiers.

In 1865 he went to Europe, where, in 1868, at Frankfort on the Main, he established the first clearing house on the Continent, and for several years was its President. He also organized clearing houses at Vienna, Homburg, and London. In 1872 he was sent to New York by European bondholders of the Rockford and Rock Island Railroad to take charge of their interests in the company. He reorganized the company, and was for some time its President. For the past fifteen years Mr. Osterberg had been connected with the leather house of D. Wallerstein, 32 Spruce Street. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom is Max Osterberg, a consulting engineer.

Bernhard Newmark.

Bernhard Newmark, sixty-four years old, died at his residence, 85 Mount Morris Park West, Monday. The funeral will take place at Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock, Rabbi Harris conducting the services.

Mr. Newmark came to this city from Germany when he was sixteen years old. He was employed in the tobacco house of Scopp & Co. In 1865 he formed a partnership with E. S. Sutro. In 1889 Mr. Sutro retired, after which the business was conducted under the firm name of C. Newmark & Son. Mr. Newmark was for several years Treasurer of the Cigar Manufacturers' Legal Protective Association and the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association. He was known as the "Bismarck" of the tobacco trade in this city. He was President of the Mount Morris Club and was a member of the Columbia Club.

Edward Brown.

Edward Brown died last night at his residence, 127 West Forty-third Street, of a complication of diseases. He was one of the first Fire Commissioners of this city, and was for many years connected with the Volunteer Fire Department. He was born in this city, June 2, 1815, and entered into mercantile life, as he inherited a fortune from his father, Robert Brown, the ship builder. The funeral will take place Friday morning at 10 o'clock at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Newton will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. ANTISELL, piano manufacturer, died at the Receiving Hospital of San Francisco yesterday. He fell from a street car on Saturday night, sustaining injuries which caused his death. He was associated with his brother in the manufacture of pianos, and was reputed to be wealthy. He was a native of New York, and aged forty-five years.

ARTHUR WHITNEY PALMER, a member of the varnish manufacturing firm of Palmer, Price & Co. of Newark, died suddenly yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 112 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J. He was born in Connecticut fifty-two years ago, and had been a resident of Orange for about six years. He is survived by his widow and family. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

TWO SAILORS ATTACKED.

A Negro at Key West Severely Wounds Two Seamen.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 24.—Two sailors were attacked by a negro named Kitchen to-night, and one of them will probably die of his injuries. One of the sailors is William Carne, from the United States gunboat Morrill. He was sitting in front of a saloon when the negro came up and fired at him with a rifle, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

Carne's companion, who belongs on the Hudson, came up, and the negro struck him over the head with the gun, inflicting a serious wound. The negro's attack was wholly unprovoked. The Sheriff and a posse are after him.

House Line Question in Boston.

The "house line" and "stoop line" question has been accurately settled in New York by recent municipal ordinances, but it requires a full bench of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts to manage this matter in Boston. One of Mr. Keith's neighbors at the Hub tried to compel him to move back the Tremont Street front of Keith's Theatre about four feet, because an old deed of the property composing the block in 1795 recommended that all the buildings should be regular, whereas Mr. Keith had built out to the modern house line. The Judges decided in Mr. Keith's favor.

Retiring Treasurer of Harvard.

From The Boston Transcript.

E. W. Hooper, who has just handed to the Overseers of Harvard his resignation from the post of Treasurer, has given to the college a full quarter century of his life. The first official position held by him was that of bursar, to which post he was appointed in 1872. When he had served in this capacity for three years he resigned. In April, 1876, he was appointed college Treasurer, to succeed Nathaniel Silsbee, and he has held that office up to the present time, a period of twenty-two years. Mr. Hooper has had full charge of all investments, the collecting of rents, dividends, notes, and other obligations to the college, and the annual disbursement of about $1,000,000, exclusive of such sums as may be given to the college for the express purpose of meeting current expenses.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S distilled waters represent years of study and experience. The only pure, correct mineral waters manufactured.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

ADAMS.—May 23, 1898, Ellen H., wife of William M. Adams.

Funeral at her late residence, 208 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—At his residence, 127 West 43d St., on Tuesday, May 24, Edward, son of the late Robert and Sarah Brown, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREENE.—At her home, No. 1 East Sixty-second Street, on Monday morning, May 23, Matilda Mary, wife of Martin E. Greene, and daughter of the late Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, on Thursday morning, May 26, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Paramus, N. J.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May.
AUSTIN, Frederick, 13 Bowery	40	21
AREND, Sophie E., 350 W. 38th St.	55	22
ARNONE, Maria, 252 Elizabeth St.	13	23
BRENNER, W. J., 362 E. Houston St.	55	23
BOCOCK, Ellen, 221 E. 21st St.	50	22
BERKOWITZ, Mendel, 219 E. 107th St	60	21
BOSZIA, Rosina, 456 E. 150th St.	46	21
CONNORS, John A., 413 Bleecker St.	28	21
COHN, Ignatz, Montefiore Home	20	21
COUGHLIN, Jeremiah, 109 Sullivan St.	59	22
CODY, Margaret C., 311 E. 88th St.	29	23
DOUD, David, 3 Stanton St.	50	23
DONGAN, Elizabeth, 2,194 1st Av.	21	22
DAVIS, Elizabeth, 1,546 2d Av.	68	23
DAVIS, William, 400 E. 19th St.	35	21
DOUGHTY, Jennie J., 116 W. 101st St.	33	23
DUIN, Carmela, 1,611 2d Av.	30	22
DUFFY, John, 552 St. Ann's Av.	25	23
ENGEL, Elizabeth, 78 E. 120th St.	38	23
ECKHARDT, Anna E., 625 E. 11th St.	66	21
FEALDIS, E. W., 101 W. Houston	52	21
FIELDS, Thomas L., 429 W. 45th St.	52	23
FAGAN, J. A., 232 E. 116th St.	48	23
FLYNN, Rose, 180 Avenue A	62	23
FERRARA, Giuseppe, 303 E. 107th St.	49	23
FLUGEL, William, 320 10th Av.	1	23
FERRIS, James J., Brooklyn	64	23
FABIAN, Louis, 150 Clinton St.	2	23
FITZGERALD, J., St. Joseph's Hosp.	17	21
GOODMAN, Esther, 222 E. 71st St.	43	23
GILLESPIE, J., 310 W. 117th St.	53	23
HOFFMAN, Lawrence, 206 E. 76th St.	78	21
HEYDERMAN, M., 20 E. 109th St.	60	23
HOLFGOTT, Sarah, 76 E. 7th St.	56	24
HOFFMAN, Johanna, 409 W. 32d St.	43	21
HASSELBERGER, F. W., 190 Orchard	36	23
HARRINGTON, Margaret, 145 E. 49th	37	24
HEUSELER, Marie, 401 W. 48th St.	80	22
HOCHSTATTER, Barbara, 236 E. 46th	48	23
KOHN, Rosie, 20 Stanton St.	1	23
KILLEN, Rosie, 125 Roosevelt St.	31	21
KEANE, G. F., 141 Perry St.	42	21
KRUCK, Ricke, 42 W. 77th St.	78	23
KAMERER, Louise, 195 E. 100th St.	58	23
KOPLENZER, Jacob, 503 E. 11th St.	73	21
KUEHNE, Sophie, 348 E. 89th St.	45	23
KRINTZ, Rebecca, 28 Gouverneur St.	58	24
LACEY, Catharine H., 104 E. 3d St.	32	23
LONG, Michael, 18 Cherry St.	38	23
LEVY, Walter, 1,812 3d Av.	14	23
LODDING, George, 146 Ludlow St.	12	22
MAIER, Jacob, 311 W. 39th St.	58	23
MURPHY, Francis J., 422 E. 80th St.	2	22
MENSCHING, Kate, Nursery and Child's Hosp.	1	23
MARAN, R. J., 49 Catharine St.	7	23
MOORE, Mary M., 512 W. 35th St.	3	24
McSHANE, Mary, 219 E. 73d St.	82	22
McCUE, Margaret, 15 Manhattan St.	47	22
McCARTHY, Felix, 343½ Water St.	33	21
McHUGH, Edward, 440 W. 36th St.	33	22
McGOVERN, John, Seton Hospital	40	22
NAYLOR, William, 220 E. 82d St.	48	21
NEWMARK, B., 35 Mount Morris Av.	63	23
OPPENHEIMER, H. L., 1,775 Madison Av.	1	24
PFENNING, Arnold, 515 E. 13th St.	2	23
PINNO, Charles, 306 Broome St.	45	22
PRESTON, J., Jr., 204 E. 45th St.	2	23
POLLOCK, Jacob, 95 Lewis St.	9	22
ROSSNER, Edward, 341 W. 39th St.	34	23
RHODES, Cecilia, 336 E. 48th St.	47	22
ROBSON, Robert, 463 W. 164th St.	39	23
RUSSELL, Nellie, 301 E. 103d St.	5	23
RICH, Verona V., 28 W. 103d St.	4	23
REILLY, Alice, 32 Henry St.	1	23
ROVITZ, Sarah, 82 Suffolk St.	50	24
STRASSMAN, Elizabeth, 348 W. 39th	69	21
SINGER, Freddy, 138 Essex St.	1	22
SIMON, Amelia, 222 E. 13th St.	71	22
SOTHOFF, W., St. Joseph's Home	2	23
TUCKER, Samuel, 28 Columbia St.	1	22
TUACH, Michael, 83 James St.	1	24
TRAMINCO, Samie, Fordham Hosp.	21	22
VETTER, Charles, 152 E. 2d St.	59	22
VADILLO, Robert, 108 E. 10th St.	1	22
VAN STERNBERGEN, Emma, 417 E. 104th St.	1	23
VAY, Annie, 601 6th St.	23	23
WELCH, H. O., 158 Chrystie St.	1	22
WEISZ, Helene, 636 E. 9th St.	1	22
WAHN, Agnes, 304 E. 9th St.	24	23
WALL, Thomas J., 323 Madison St.	52	23
WIMMER, Edna, 21 Clinton St.	1	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May.
ASSENZO, S., 140 Hamilton Av.	47	23
ASTARITA, Madeline M., 546 Lexington Av.	5	22
BERKOWITZ, Isidor, 164 McKibben	1	23
BOOTH, Daniel R., 67½ Lawrence	79	23
BROWN, Charlotte A., 167 Washington Park	87	23
BLACK, Elizabeth A., 197 Freeman	1	23
BERTMANN, Leah, 8 Cook St.	60	22
CARBERRY, Isabella, 40 4th St.	19	23
CLAFFEY, Marcella, Home for Aged	63	23
CULVER, J. V., 145 S. Portland Av.	91	23
CARTER, Matilda, 288 1st St.	35	23
COOPER, Edward A., 254 Reid Av.	32	22
DURTHALER, Katie, 206 Meserole St.	23	23
DARCY, Thomas F., 210 Huron St.	1	23
DEVLIN, Catherine, 58 Middagh St.	24	22
DRAKE, Robert A., 289 18th St.	43	22
TURFEY, Katie, 696 Evergreen Av.	2	22
FOX, Joseph B., 82 Boerum St.	28	22
FARRELL, Edward J., 272 Marcy Av.	45	22
FALLERICO, Julia, 356 Classon Av.	3	24
FRADLEY, Mary A., 87 4th Place	31	23
GORMAN, John, 117 Ralph Av.	1	22
HUNTER, Samuel M., 275 39th St.	50	22
HIRTREITER, Tillie, 997 Blake Av.	8	22
JARGLE, Charles, Mill Lane	45	22
JONES, John B., 465 Herkimer St.	65	22
KERCHNER, Rosie, 830 Flushing Av.	2	22
KELLY, Mark, 204 26th St.	69	22
KIEFER, Peter E., 100 Central Av.	1	22
LULY, Gertrude, Infants' Hospital	1	22
LAMSONY, Dominic, 125 King St.	36	22
MANCURO, Salvatore, 46 Meserole St.	1	23
MESSERSCHMITT, Henry, 829 Bushwick Av.	31	21
MITCHELL, Catherine, 228 Johnson Av.	1	24
MOODY, John, 25 Hamilton Av.	40	21
McCLOSKEY, J. J., 90 N. Elliott Pl.	34	24
McLEAN, Oliva, 197 Fulton St.	48	23
McCUE, Bernard J., 64 N. 7th St.	1	22
ORNSTEIN, Dina, 22 Cook St.	84	23
RODECK, Robert, Evangelical Home	84	24
RAWSON, Edward, 313 Prospect Av.	52	22
SHANNAHAN, Ann, 696 Hart St.	68	21
SEELINGER, Elizabeth, 59 Ten Eyck	84	23
SPETH, Walter J., 274½ Rutledge St.	1	21
THOMSEN, Emma, 120 Union St.	2	23
TRENNEY, Annie, 1,950 Fulton St.	2	23
UNKNOWN MAN, Coney Island Creek	35	18
VIENOT, Elizabeth, 198 President St.	80	22
VORATH, Henry, 13 Tompkins Av.	48	23
WICKES, Annie E., 245 Adelphi St.	48	24
WASE, Catherine, 67 N. 7th St.	1	23
WENDLER, Robert F. W., 97 Bond	81	22
WOOD, Ida, Foster Av., Parkville	30	24

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FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, } May 21st, 1898.
BOSTON, }

Holders of Certificates representing First Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Improvement Company are hereby notified that they may exchange such Certificates for First Mortgage Bonds of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, on and after June 1st next, on surrender thereof, at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit: Those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office in the Ames Building, Boston.

The coupons on said First Mortgage Bonds of The Pacific Coast Company maturing June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at either of said offices.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

More than usual activity was shown in yesterday's stock market. Prices showed advancing tendencies early in the day and strength was shown throughout; but the last hour developed the features of the day, buoyancy ruling throughout the whole list.

Reports from London of an American victory in southern waters, attended by the extinction of the Spanish fleet, incited all Wall Street into enthusiasm, and when about 2 o'clock dispatches began to come in from other quarters, more or less circumstantially corroborating the earlier good news, the whole market rose readily, activity appearing on every side. The day's total Stock Exchange business ran beyond 400,000 shares.

⁂

Hardly a single stock declined even fractionally, and none fell off as much as 1 per cent., while in the list of advances many made gains beyond that. It looked as if important commission brokers were beginning to execute part of the big waiting orders they are known to have had in hand for some time past—orders to buy the moment good news comes from Admiral Sampson.

Noteworthy in yesterday's market was the fact that while activity and strength showed most, there was disclosed almost no disposition upon the part of owners of stocks to let them go. In the long list of favorable market factors, none is more encouraging than the stalwart confidence of the holders of stocks; securities apparently have not been drifting into temporary ownerships; present owners are evidently in the market for more than a turn; smart advances with an exhibit of profits do not induce liquidation.

And this is materially different from what in times past the ordinary rule has been. It is not a change to worry over.

⁂

Especial strength was shown yesterday in local securities, nearly all the New York stocks traded in being quoted at advances. Consolidated Gas rose only fractionally, and Brooklyn Union Gas went off a trifle, but Manhattan Elevated (on developments believed to be now nearly due) advanced about a point and a half, Third Avenue gained more than four points, and Metropolitan Street Railway jumped up from 155 to 161¾. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also rose, though only fractionally, the Street beginning to realize that the movement in that stock is for exceptional, even if temporary, reasons not likely to succeed. The manipulators are outsiders.

⁂

St. Paul Railroad stock was yesterday again the most active of the list, approximately 55,000 shares being dealt in, and the quotation rose to within a fraction of par. As has been pointed out in these columns, interests closely identified with the strength in Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island are co-operating to help along betterment in St. Paul, thus pleasing that Wall Street sentiment which in a bull movement cannot regard St. Paul's hesitancy as logical.

⁂

Important interests in London and at Berlin have begun to buy American stocks.

⁂

Government bonds were dull at unchanged quotations. There were no sales on the Stock Exchange.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf	2¼
Am. Sugar. Refs	2¼	Minnesota Iron	2
Am. Tobacco pf	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	¾	National Lead	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf	1⅛	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chicago & N. W.	1½	Norf. & West. pf	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Consolidated Ice	1⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1⅛	Pullman Car	2⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	2	Reading	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf	1⅜	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Eastern Elevator	⅝	Rio Grande West. pf	¾
Erie	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
Erie 1st pf	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Great Northern pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Illinois Central	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Illinois Steel	4	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Kanawha & Mich	½	Southern Pacific	½
Lake Erie & West. pf	¾	Southern Ry. pf	1
Lake Shore	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Shore certfs	2	Third Avenue	4¼
Louis. & Nash	1⅛	Union Pacific	⅝
Manhattan Cons	1¼	Union Pacific pf	1⅛
Met. Street Ry	5⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Michigan Central	1	Wisconsin Central	¾
Mirn. & St. L. 1st pf	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	¾	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	¾	Rio Grande Western	⅞
Des Moines & Ft. D.	⅝	W. & L. E. pf., $1 assessment paid	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝		
Morris & Essex	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	3⅜	Laclede Gas 1st	1
C., St. P., M. & Om. con.	1¾	L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S. 1st	4
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1½	Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y., con. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bond Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-3-4s 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $127,895,580; balance, $5,981,592; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $598,238.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at 4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅜@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 100⅞; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¼, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86¾. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 118¼; Reading, ¼, to 9⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝. Illinois Central sold at 106¼, Erie at 13⅛, and Pennsylvania at 59. British consols were unchanged for money at 111 3-16, and 1-16 higher, at 111 5-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £46,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes advanced 2½c, to 102f 90c. Exchange on London was 25f 30½c.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 163.30, compared with 161.60 Monday, 157.20 a week ago, and 194.50 a year ago; at Rome at 107.62, compared with 107.80 Monday, 108.15 a week ago, and 104.82 a year ago. The gold premium at Madrid was 78½, against 81 Monday, 89 last Friday, 74⅛ a week ago, and 100 two weeks ago. At Lisbon the premium was 80—unchanged from Monday.

ST. PAUL BREAKS RECORDS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in May, officially reported last night, were $630,996, an increase of $108,872.

These earnings compare with $522,124 in 1897, $487,778 in 1896, and $474,564 in 1895.

GOOD TRADE IS TELLING.

In yesterday's market there developed substantial proof of the faith of investors in the improvement which for some time past has been reported as showing in the iron and steel trades. Almost every one of the iron and steel stocks was fairly active, some of them being traded in much beyond recent records. Tennessee Coal and Iron got up to 26 for the first time lately, scoring a net gain of 1 point for the day. Minnesota Iron rose 2 points, and Illinois Steel jumped up 4.

From every trustworthy iron-trade source comes the uniform assurance that business is materially improving, that orders are large, and that concessions to buyers are not now necessary.

⁂

The group of coal stocks also reflects trade betterment. All the Reading securities advanced somewhat yesterday, though there seems in that quarter a disposition on the part of influential insiders to hold quotations back for the present. Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson, however, both rose a point yesterday.

High coal trade authorities say substantial advances in the price of anthracite must soon be made. The sales agent of one of the biggest coal-producing and carrying companies said yesterday that in all probability standard sizes of coal would be between this and the middle of July at least 50 cents a ton higher than present market figures.

THE INDUSTRIALS ACTIVE.

Next to the important Grangers, the industrial stocks commanded most attention in yesterday's market. Over 27,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in, and a net advance of more than 2 points was scored. New rumors of settlement with outside refineries were in circulation.

Tobacco stock lost a fraction, only 8,000 full shares being traded in. Evidences accumulate, however, of the development of plans by strong interests to go into Tobacco stock on an extensive scale. One important operator is credited with a discretionary order from a Western tobacco millionaire to buy 25,000 shares of stock "whenever the market looks right."

New York Air Brake rose a point and a half on purchases of about 2,000 shares, and an equal amount of Rubber preferred put that stock up a point.

United States Leather shares were fairly active, and the preferred stock was further absorbed by the interests which have been buying confidently for some time past. The latest advance in the price of leather—representing a gain of over $500,000 to the United States Leather Company in the value of material and product on hand—seems to have created much trade enthusiasm.

A TRUNK LINE'S ENTERPRISE.

A Buffalo dispatch indicates that the strength and activity in Eastern Elevator shares reflects a traffic contract by which the Eastern Elevator properties at Buffalo will be closely allied with one of the big trunk lines entering that city. From the same source is the intimation that the impending contract will add materially to the elevator system's net earnings.

ATCHISON BOUGHT FOR EUROPE.

London yesterday was a buyer of almost every class of Atchison securities. Atchison adjustment bonds to the extent of over $2,000,000 have been picked up in this market since the 1st of May for one London banking firm.

TRADE CONDITIONS BETTER.

Improvement shows in the cotton goods trade. It has been slow and developing, but they who should know most of what is going on believe that lasting activity and buoyancy are assured. An authority entitled to confidence says:

"About a month ago the market for cotton goods was a small and contracted one, and with war in progress it was expected that depression would for a long time be felt. Recent movements, however, have shown a developing of broadening tendencies in this line of goods. Within the past month the receipts of inquiries have improved in a very marked degree, and the prices made have been better than before.

"Conditions are now much more satisfactory than they were then, with the probabilities that they will continue so, and when the present war with Spain comes to an end, there will unquestionably be very prosperous times. As it is, the effects of war seem to have been largely discounted, and apprehensions on that account have almost passed away. Those who have been engaged in making army goods have obtained great benefits from the existence of hostilities. The trade is making good progress generally, and every depressing influence whose coming was discussed has now either disappeared altogether or turned out to be of very little consequence."

IN NEW GOOD FORM.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at their meeting to-day, will list the stock of the reorganized Brunswick Land Company, now incorporated as the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company. It has a capital of $5,000,000—50,000 shares—but only 42,700 shares are to be immediately listed, the remaining 7,300 being held in the company's treasury. The company is the chief owner of property in the City of Brunswick, Ga. Its holdings of real estate, especially of water frontage and docks, give it assets far beyond the present market value of its securities. Its entire outstanding capital of 42,700 shares is now selling at less than $300,000—less than $7 per share—while its real estate, independent of its dock property, is estimated as worth many times that amount.

Suggestive of the progressiveness of the reorganized corporation is the fact that ex-Judge Henry E. Howland of this city has accepted the company's Presidency. With him on the Board of Directors are Messrs. William O. Allison, E. Urquhart, J. B. M. Grosvenor, and A. G. Kraetzer, Jr., the latter being Secretary and Treasurer, with Mr. Urquhart as Vice President.

⁂

The official application to the Stock Exchange upon which the Governors act in listing the reorganized company's stock is as follows:

The Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company, a corporation legally incorporated under the law of the State of Georgia with a capital of $5,000,000—namely, 50,000 shares of a par value of $100, each fully paid, hereby respectfully makes application to list its capital stock.

The Bondholders' Committee of the Brunswick Company has transferred to this company all the property, both real and personal, bought by the committee at foreclosure sale Jan. 4, 1897. The property is free and clear, excepting a first lien of $180,300, for which bonds have been issued, running twenty years from June 1, 1897, with interest at 5 per cent., but said bonds carry no interest for a period of three years, and during said period of three years the owners of bonds have the right to elect a majority of the Directors.

The property of the company is as follows: In the City of Brunswick the company has about 1,500 lots. The new town property consists of the choicest building lots in the city. Our bay and water lots are most valuable business properties. Besides this city property the company has large plots of land adjacent to the city, but not yet laid out in building lots.

On St. Simon's Island the company has 332 acres, part of which has been subdivided into lots, and of which the company has 180. This property faces the Atlantic Ocean. The company further holds on St. Simon's Island 850 acres lying west of East Beach Island, also three large tracts of land on Back River, in all 1,425 acres, with deep water frontage suitable for docks and factories; also large tract of land on Turtle River.

The bonds are to be redeemed from proceeds of sales of real estate, 90 per cent. of which must go to the credit of the sinking fund unless previously redeemed by the sale of the treasury stock. The company's income will be derived from the building of houses and docks and selling or leasing same.

The obligations of the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company are:

Capital stock, 50,000 shares at $100 each		$5,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds		180,300.00
Total		$5,180,300.00
The assets are:		
Real estate		$5,179,800.00
Cash in trust company	$72,882.89	
Capital stock of the company owned, 7,302 shares at $100	730,200.00	
First mortgage bonds owned	600.00	
Sundry securities carried forward, at $1 per lot	6.00	
		803,688.89
Total		$5,983,488.89

The stock of the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company is now ready for delivery and exchange for the certificates of deposit of the Continental Trust Company of Brunswick Company stock.

The company submits certificate that the property of the company is not subject to any lien excepting above-mentioned mortgage of $180,300.

The Continental Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent.

The State Trust Company has been appointed registrar.

THE BUOYANT WEST.

"Those who look Westward are able to find everything in the outlook," says The Chicago Inter Ocean, "exceedingly favorable for business. The prospects have overcome the disadvantage that the East has labored under owing to the war. High prices for farm products are putting the farmers, who are large consumers of goods, into a condition which they have not occupied for years. At the same time, however, the cost of living to the majority of wageworkers in stores and factories has increased, and should present prices continue, there will be a general clamor for higher wages.

"The war has stimulated business rather beyond expectation. It was slow in starting, but now Government contracts for everything in the way of army and navy supplies are fully under way, and the various lines of trade have been favored with large rush orders. Dry goods suitable for army requirements, clothing, shoes, and leather, wagons, saddles, blankets, arms, and all the munitions of war have been ordered freely the past few weeks.

⁂

"Contracts for leather alone aggregate over $500,000. One tanner in Chicago secured a contract from manufacturers, who, in turn, have it from the Government, for $100,000 in upper leather. The market has been cleared up of waxed calfskins, harness, and collar leather, the latter being used for cartridge boxes and belts. The Government heretofore has bought cowhide leather for shoes. At present it has been able to secure calfskins at about the same price as the other for shoes, as they are more desirable for Southern use. The market has not in years been so nearly cleaned up as at present, and upper and harness leather prices have advanced 10 per cent. Sole leather has advanced 1 to 2 cents a pound, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency. One large order for shoes is in the hands of a local manufacturer, but most of the orders were placed in the East. Hides were firm, with sales at 12¼ cents for heavy Texans, and buyers were in the market for everything offered."

COLORADO'S GOLD RECORD.

Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs, discussing the pre-eminence of Colorado as a gold producer, write:

The figures of the gold and silver production of the United States for 1897, as compiled by The Engineering and Mining Journal from advance sheets of Volume VI. of "Mining Industry," soon to be published, fully establish Colorado's position at the head of the precious metal yielding States. The estimates made at the beginning of the year are found to have been quite close, though the final figures are even more favorable to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. The gold output of the United States for the year reached $59,210,795, an increase of 12 per cent. over the preceding year and 24.6 per cent. over 1895. The United States still stands at the head of the gold producers of the world, the Transvaal taking second place, with a production of $56,618,679, while the total production of the seven Australasian colonies fell short of that of the United States by nearly $6,000,000. Russia alone approaches these three leading producers. The United States furnished over one-quarter of the gold production of the world.

Colorado's gold product for 1897 is placed at $19,579,637. We quote the following relating to Colorado and California: "Colorado was far in the lead of all the States in 1897 as a gold producer. The increase reported from Cripple Creek, the steady gain in the mines of the Ibex Company at Leadville, the activity in the old mines of Gilpin County and elsewhere, all contributed to swell the gold output, which was the largest ever reported for the State, and was very nearly one-third of the total for the country. The gain over 1896 was $4,511,766, or nearly 30 per cent. The indications are that gold production will continue at a high level for some years to come. California not only dropped from the leading place, but showed a small decrease—$235,900—as compared with 1896. The old mines of the mother lode and of the other districts continued to be worked steadily and to yield well, but the Ransburg and other districts in Southern California hardly came up to the first promise, and added comparatively a small amount to the total. The lack of water caused a restriction in the output from hydraulic mining in 1897."

There is also the following reference to the product of Alaska and the Klondike: "We have not forgotten the Klondike discoveries, which caused so great a sensation in the closing months of 1897, but it must be remembered that the Klondike production, which in 1897 amounted to $2,500,000, is credited to Canada. Gold exists also in the gravel deposits of the Yukon on the United States side of the boundary line, and discoveries have been made at various points, and the thorough prospecting of the country will be one result of the Canadian finds. So far, however, there has been but little actual addition to the Alaskan production of gold—in fact, in 1897 the Klondike boom caused the miners on the Lower Yukon to leave their diggings, and actually made a reduction from what would otherwise have been the American output."

The statistics of silver production are likewise of interest. The total product of the United States for 1897 was $34,074,233, a decrease of 3.4 per cent. from 1896. Here Colorado is likewise the leader, with a production of $10,143,906. Colorado is thus seen to have furnished nearly one-third the gold and silver product of the United States.

From data recently compiled by the State Commissioner of Mines it appears that Colorado's total gold production since the settlement of the region amounts to $173,083,523. The figures of the last six years are as follows:

1892	$5,300,000	1895	$13,559,954
1893	7,527,000	1896	15,267,234
1894	9,549,731	1897	19,579,637

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Easier rates for both call and time money.

Arrival of a considerable amount of foreign gold.

Expectation among stockholders of Great Northern that they will be allowed to subscribe to a new issue of preferred stock at a low figure.

Fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Meeting of Freight Committee of the Trunk Line Association to consider new order for restoration of rates.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on United States Leather Company's preferred stock.

Purchase of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad by the Buffalo and Susquehanna.

Increase of $800,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,000,000, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $79,698 in Omaha's gross earnings for month of April.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in May showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$22,300
Kansas City, Pitts. and Gulf	6,733
Rio Grande Western	18,800
St. Paul	108,872

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 3d assmt. pd	15	16
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	73
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	70⅝	71¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	108
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	53	53¼
Glucose preferred, ex div	102½	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf	111	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	425	428
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	78	82
Wagner Car Company	162	165
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .11@.10@.09.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .50, 100 Catalpa at .11, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .49, 700 Leadville at .10 buyer 30@.10, 200 Sierra Nevada at .55, 100 Syndicate at .05, 1,000 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 500 Anaconda at .49, 11,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅝@.08¾, 100 Elkton at .78½, 600 Golden Fleece at .33, 500 Havana at .75, 5,000 Justine at .05 buyer 30; 4,200 Lagonda at .14¾@.16, 2,000 Old Gold at .003⅝, 400 Rocky Mountain at .05@.05¼, 53,000 Sentinel at .008 buyer 30@.005½, 12,000 Union at .10⅝@.11, 500 Yukon at .10½ buyer 30. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 Boston and Montana at 196, 3 Calumet and Hecla at 555, 10 Osceola at 45@46, 5 Quincy at 112½, 10 Tamarack at 157½.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.07	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.16
Breece	.42	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.30
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. C. & V.	.45	Potosi	.05
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.65	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.22

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Mexican	.15
American Coal	1.20	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	8.00
Best & Belcher	.22	Ophir	.30
Breece	.35	Occidental	.70
Brunswick Con.	.14	Plymouth	.10
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Chollar	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Standard	1.55
Coms'k T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Coms'k T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	1.00
Coms'k T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Catalpa	.09	Argentum Juanita	.24
D'd'd Terra, ex div.	.60	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Crip. Creek Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.15	C. & Crip. Creek	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	4,000	Isabella	.21
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.25
Iron Silver	.45	Mount Rosa	.12
Julia Con.	.01	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Portland	.90
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.05
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.11
Little Chief	.23	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Cripple Creek Con.	.08½
Gold Magnet	.002¾	Cannon Ball	.004½
Havana	.75	Elkton	.78½
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.14¾
Lagonda	.15¾	Golden Fleece	.32½
Pilgrim	.003½	Isabella	.22½
Rocky Mountain	.05	Jefferson	.04½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Old Gold	.003¾
Waldorf	.02½	Sentinel	.005¾
Alamo	.01½	Union	.10½
Anaconda	.49	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Anchoria Leland	.35		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.10	.11
Alpha Con.	..	.02
Andes	..	.07
Belcher	.06	.07
Best & Belcher	.25	.25
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.14	.12
Challenge Con.	.07	.06
Chollar	.16	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.44	.45
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.18	.18
Hale & Norcross	.82	.76
Justice	.08	.09
Mexican	.18	.19
Ophir	.36	.35
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.10	.08
Sierra Nevada	.50	.51
Silver Hill	.05	.05
Standard	1.60	*1.55
Union Con.	.10	.09
Utah Con.	.04	..
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21

*Asked.

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	46	50	50½	52
Anchoria	75	80	70½	100
Argentum	26	26½	26	27⅝
Battle Mountain	18	18¼	18¼	19
Consolidated	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅞
El Paso	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Elkton	78½	78¾	78	78½
Gibson	24	25⅝	25	26
Gold Coin	89	92	91	92
Gold King	54	60	54	60
Golden Fleece	28	40	28	40
Garfield Con.	14½	15	14⅞	15
Isabella	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
Jefferson	4	5	4	5
Lillie	89½	91	89½	91
Matoa	14⅝	15½	15	15½
Moon Anchor	73½	73¾	71⅞	72
Pharmacist	4⅞	5½	4⅝	5
Portland	95⅝	96½	95	97
Rawlings	16	16½	16	16¼
Rosa	12⅝	13	13	13¾
Union	11	11¼	11	11¼
Work	2½	2⅝	2⅞	2½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

Ten shares Northern Pacific Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, (voting certificate,) 66½ per cent.

Ten shares Belsena Coal Mining Company, $100 each, represented by voting trust certificate, (hypothecated,) 5 per cent.

Five shares Mount Vernon Brewing Company, $100 each, 5 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,149,857, against $11,382,103 in the preceding week and $10,127,166 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $186,734,417, against $157,117,866 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants' Ex	116
Chatham	290	New York	220
City	1000	N. Y. County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week May	$148,800	$126,500	$136,400
From July 1	7,194,400	6,026,000	6,670,122
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	
2d week May	$75,817	$76,856	$65,573
From Jan. 1	1,646,716	1,501,362	1,405,080
KANSAS CITY, MEM. & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	......
2d week May	$26,968	$20,822	$17,637
From Jan. 1	563,218	428,327	398,145
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
3d week May	$54,004	$47,271	$10,932
From Jan. 1	1,222,592	673,758	284,647
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month April	$598,063	$518,365	$506,273
From Jan. 1	2,451,607	2,136,468	2,265,557
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week May	$64,600	$45,800	$48,400
From July 1	2,781,425	2,009,751	2,168,791
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,158	6,153	6,148
3d week May	$630,996	$522,124	$487,778
From July 1	30,577,810	26,991,258	29,351,695
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for April—			
Gross earnings	68,429	61,521	65,279
Exp. and taxes	53,084	47,667	64,437
Net earnings	15,345	13,854	842
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	774,074	728,963	729,820
Net earnings	253,378	242,141	257,803
NORTHERN CENTRAL for April—			
Gross earnings	481,001	482,094	493,818
Op. expenses	388,147	359,444	355,608
Net earnings	92,854	122,650	138,210
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,012,826	2,062,553	1,962,763
Net earnings	438,562	612,255	488,062
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH. PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	62,990	57,046	55,455
Op. expenses	48,363	44,105	46,804
Net earnings	14,627	12,941	8,651
Charges	19,004	19,104	19,212
Deficit	4,377	6,163	10,561
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	609,074	596,992	651,168
Net earnings	257,883	184,624	178,573
Surplus	67,842	*6,417	*18,549

*Deficit.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
2 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
18 shs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.
(For account of Trustee.)
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
32 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
50 shs. Shadbolt Manfg. Co., B'klyn, N. Y. (Hypd.)
$155,000 General Electric R'way Co. of Chi. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
7,500 shs. Love Electric Traction Co. (Hypd.)
$155,000 General Electric Railway of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
7,500 shs. Love Electric Traction Co. (Hypd.)
75 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Exten. 4 p. c.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs. Trenton Light & Power Co. com. (Hypd.)
(By order of Executor.)
67 shs. Towanda Valley & Cuba R. R.
200 shs. Gifford Car Coupling & Manfg. Co.
500 shs. Silver Thread Mining Co. of Col.
2,300 shs. Wabash Mining & Smelting Co.
1,000 shs. Chi. and Silver Cliff Gold and Silver Mining Co.
349 shs. London Mining Co.
100 shs. Silver Cliff Mining Co.
500 shs. Bald Mountain Mining Co.
$9,000 Bradford, Eldred & Cuba R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE. OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

of Clarksville, Ind.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000). Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn,
Executive Offices,
Edison Building, Pearl Street,
Brooklyn, City of New York, May 10th, 1898.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BROOKLYN will be held at the office of the Company, 360 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of June, 1898, to take action upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from four million dollars, ($4,000,000,) consisting of forty thousand (40,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to five million dollars, ($5,000,000,) to consist of fifty thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, for the purpose of completing negotiations now in hand and extending the business of the company.

Ethan Allen Doty, Martin Joost,
Edwin Packard, Frank L. Babbott,
Chas. E. Crowell, Darwin R. James,
Geo. H. Southard, Julian D. Fairchild,
E. LeGrand Beers, R. C. Peabody,
Majority of the Board of Directors.
W. W. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 35 Wall St.,
New York, May 11, 1898.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY, N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Streets, Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.
Baltimore, May 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that their Annual Meeting (required by its Charter and By-Laws) will be held at No. 21 South Gay Street, this city, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 28th inst., until after the election.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr.,
President.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Telephone Construction Company will be held at the office of the company, Number 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

C. AUSTIN DALL,
Secretary.
New York, May 24th, 1898.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, May 23, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 6, 1898.

Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
35 Wall Street, New York, May 18, 1898.

A semi-annual dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after June 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books on May 16th, 1898. The transfer books will reopen Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Union Trust Company.

JOSEPH HELLEN,
Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY,
Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, May 24th, 1898.

A dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close June 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2, 1898.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$175,000, CITY OF TRENTON WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer, City of Trenton, N. J., May 16th, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1898, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing Jan. 1, 1927.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from Jan. 1, 1898. One year's interest from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, being canceled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	101	55	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	....
22¼	22⅝	700	American Cotton Oil	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+¼
74½	75½	505	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	75	74⅞	75	+1
27½	28	150	American Malting Co.	28	28	28	28	–¼
78	79	195	Am. Malting Co. pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+½
12⅜	12½	1,575	Am. Spirits Mfg	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	–½
81½	82	221	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	82½	82½	82	82	....
138⅝	138¾	26,665	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅝	138⅝	135⅝	138¼	+2¼
113	115	40	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	....
109⅛	109¼	16,525	American Tobacco	110	110	108⅝	109½	–⅜
118	120	180	Am. Tobacco pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+½
88	89	100	Ann Arbor pf	88	88	88	88	–½
12⅝	12¾	1,940	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+½
82	82¼	15,655	At., T. & S. F. pf	81¼	82½	81½	82½	+1
18½	19	450	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
2⅞	3	800	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	3	+½
42⅝	42¾	8,010	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	+⅞
120	121	210	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	–½
6½	7	200	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	–½
..	75	100	Bur., C. R. & North	74½	74½	74½	74½	....
51½	52	1,150	Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+¼
84½	84¾	700	Canadian Pacific	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+⅜
22⅛	22¼	5,663	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
102½	102⅝	18,238	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101	102½	100⅝	102½	+1⅜
107½	109	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	....
14½	14⅝	5,890	Chi. Great West	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¾
99½	99⅝	55,697	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98⅛	99⅝	97⅞	99⅝	+1½
146½	148	802	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146	147	146	147	+1⅛
128⅛	128¼	8,905	Chi. & Northw	127¼	128¼	127¼	128¼	+1⅛
170	172½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	....
102½	102⅝	16,633	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102½	102⅝	101½	102⅝	+⅜
8⅞	9	488	Chi. Term. Trans	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
30	31	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	....
35¼	35½	1,195	C., C., C. & St. L.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+⅝
14½	14⅝	850	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+¼
194½	195	835	Consolidated Gas	193	194	193	194	+½
34	35	259	Consolidated Ice	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+1⅝
99	99½	100	Con. K. C. S. & R. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
108	110½	105	Delaware & Hudson	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
12	13	100	Denver & R. G.	12	12	12	12	+2
47¾	48	510	Denver & R. G. pf	47	48	47	48	+1⅜
14½	15½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	+⅝
..	64	300	Eastern Elevator	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+⅝
13	13¼	625	Erie	12½	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+1
35⅝	36	884	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+¾
48	52	1	Evans & T. H. pf	47	47	47	47	....
36¼	36½	2,780	General Electric	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+½
165½	167	1,040	Great Northern pf	166	166½	165½	165½	–⅝
19½	20	100	Hawaiian Sugar	19	19	19	19	
104⅝	105	1,894	Illinois Central	103⅞	105	103⅞	104⅞	+1⅝
51	53	1,125	Illinois Steel Co.	50	54	50	53	+4
30	30½	800	Iowa Central pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
6½	7	260	Kanawha & Michigan	6½	6½	6½	6½	+½
47½	47⅝	800	Laclede Gas	47	47½	47	47⅜	+⅜
72¾	73½	110	Lake Erie & West. pf	73	73	73	73	+½
188½	189½	100	Lake Shore	188	188	188	188	+1⅜
188	190	100	Lake Shore ctfs	188	188	188	188	+2
55½	55⅝	19,640	Louisville & Nashville	54¼	55⅝	54⅛	55⅝	+1½
105⅝	105⅞	18,430	Manhattan Con	104⅝	105½	103⅞	105⅝	+1¼
161½	161½	15,902	Metropolitan St. Ry	156	161⅜	155	161⅜	+5⅜
4½	6	100	Mexican Central	5	5	5	5	+⅜
105½	105½	691	Michigan Central	104	105	104	105	+1
27¼	27⅝	400	Minn. & St. L.	27	27½	27	27⅝	+⅛
87	88¾	150	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+3
57	58	810	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	56½	57¾	56½	57¾	+2¼
72	72½	3,570	Minnesota Iron	69	73½	69	71	+2
11½	11⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
35⅝	35⅞	1,965	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅞
35¼	35⅜	27,490	Missouri Pacific	34	35⅝	33⅞	35⅜	+1⅜
171	173	100	Morris & Essex	170½	170½	170½	170½	–½
33⅝	34	1,225	National Lead Co.	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅞
107½	108	111	National Lead Co. pf	107¼	108	107¼	108	....
21	21¾	480	National Linseed Oil	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+1
94½	95	1,025	New Jersey Central	94	95¼	94	95	+1½
35	35½	1,760	New York Air Brake	34½	35½	34	35½	+⅞
116⅜	116½	5,405	New York Central	115⅞	116½	115⅜	116⅜	+¾
51⅝	51⅞	2,174	Norfolk & West. pf	51½	51⅞	51	51⅞	....
5½	5⅞	100	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¾
26⅞	27	7,843	Northern Pacific	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	+1⅜
66⅛	66¾	16,128	Northern Pacific pf	65¾	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝	+⅞
15⅛	15⅝	1,450	Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+1½
28½	30	200	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	28½	28½	28½	28½	+½
51½	52	735	Oregon R. & Nav.	50	51	50	51	....
70½	72½	67	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	70	70	70	70	+⅛
27½	27⅞	950	Pacific Mail	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+1½
116⅜	116½	4,780	Pennsylvania R. R.	115½	116½	115½	116½	–⅛
2½	2¾	675	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	....
98¼	98⅜	12,400	People's Gas, Chicago	98⅛	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	+2⅜
188½	189½	1,571	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	189⅝	187	189⅝	+⅝
18⅞	19	1,400	Reading	18⅝	19	18½	19	+¾
45¼	45½	2,120	Reading 1st pf	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	+¼
22⅜	23	3,500	Reading 2d pf	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
..	25	100	Rio Grande West	25	25	25	25	–⅞
62	64	119	Rio Grande West. pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+¾
58	58½	665	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	57	58½	57	58½	+1
19⅝	20	830	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	+½
61½	62	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+½
29¼	29⅝	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28⅞	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+½
79	79½	2,000	St. Paul & Omaha	78½	79⅝	78½	79	+1
15⅛	16¼	100	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¼
8⅝	8¾	1,695	Southern Railway	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	+¼
30⅛	30½	4,634	Southern Railway pf	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+1
6½	7	2,648	Standard R. & T.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
25⅞	26	3,945	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
173	175	100	Third Avenue	172½	172½	172½	172½	+4¼
23⅝	23⅞	4,069	Union Pacific	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+⅝
59⅛	59¼	19,356	Union Pacific pf	58½	59½	58⅝	59½	+1½
7⅜	7⅞	3,348	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅞
41	44	6	United States Express	44	44	44	44	....
8⅝	8¾	1,640	United States Leather	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	–⅛
68⅝	68¾	11,292	U. S. Leather pf	68½	68⅞	67⅞	68⅝	+⅜
21¼	21⅝	1,132	United States Rubber	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+½
79	79½	1,782	U. S. Rubber pf	78½	80	78½	79½	+¼
7½	7⅞	810	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	+1
20	20¼	7,174	Wabash pf	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜	20	+¼
92½	94	400	West Chicago Street	93½	93½	93½	93½	+⅝
91⅝	91¾	4,036	Western Union Tel.	91	91⅞	90⅞	91⅝	....
3½	3¾	1,100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	+⅜
11¾	13½	800	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as.pd.	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	+½
2½	3	100	Wisconsin Central	8	8	8	8	–⅜
Sales		422,900						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
4,400	90
2,000	90½
190	90
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
5,000	64
5,000	64⅛
85,000	64¼
60,000	64⅜
500	64½
52,000	64⅜
10,000	64½
35,000	64⅝
20,000	64½
105,000	64¼
18,000	64½
20,000	64⅜
5,000	64¼
8,000	64⅛
29,000b3	64¼
5,000	64½
1,000	64¼
5,000	64⅛
39,000	64¼
2,000	64⅜
15,000	64¼
10,000	64⅜
Gen 4s	
10,000	90⅛
10,000	90
10,000	90⅛
10,000	90
5,000	90⅛
62,000	90¼
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	83
B & O con 5s, 1988, reg	
1,000	103
2,000	103½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
5,000	105⅝
Brooklyn Elev 2d, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid	
2,000	68
Brooklyn R T 5s	
5,000	94⅝
15,000	95
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	
1,000	111⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
1,000	79⅝
18,000	79¾
34,000	80
5,000	80⅛
6,000	80
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
1,000c	113
Ches & Ohio, Craig Val 1st	
1,000	95
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
3,000	105
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
500	108
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
1,000	116
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	
1,000	101
Nebraska ext 4s	
3,000	97½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
2,000	105
Chi, R I & P gen 5s	
15,000	108½
C, St P, M & O cons	
5,000	134
3,000	134½
2,000	135¼
Chi Term Trans 4s	
12,000	84¾
14,000	85
Colorado Midland 2-4s	
1,000	58
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
1,000s10F	92⅝
Den & R G imp 5s	
500	92
Detroit City Gas 5s	
2,000	91½
3,000	91⅝
Dul & Iron Range 1st	
5,000	104
13,000	105
10,000	103½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
2,000	116
3,000	116½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
2,000	100
Erie 4s prior bonds	
20,000	90
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
1,000	72
5,000	71½
Evans & T H gen 5s	
2,000	85
Central 1st 5s	
1,000	101½
G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	103
1,000	102½
1,000	103
Mich So 3½s	
	104
& Nash unified 4s	
	90
Louis & Nash, Nash, Flor & S 1st	
5,000	92
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
4,000s10F	120
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
20,000	92⅝
5,000	92½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
6,000	112½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
8,000	73¼
4,000	73½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	
1,000	112
10,000	114
Chi & Pac West 5s	
8,000	115¼
5,000	115½
So Minn Div 6s	
2,000	118½
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A	
1,000	108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
8,000	89
15,000	89
Mo, K & T 2d	
3,000	61½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
1,000	99½
Mo Pac trust 5s	
2,000	76⅜
5,000	76½
15,000	77
Missouri Pacific 3d	
10,000	108¼
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
53,000	77
5,000	77½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
2,000	118½
Nash, C & St L 1st	
3,000	131⅜
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
6,000	97½
N Y, S & W G M	
5,000	91⅜
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
3,000	80
1,000	80½
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
1,000	116
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
95,000	60⅜
60,000	60½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
10,000	95⅝
2,000	95⅝
17,000	95⅞
500c	95⅝
2,000	95⅞
2,000	95¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	101¼
Oregon Imp Co, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	110
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid	
5,000	59
10,000	58⅝
10,000	58¾
10,000	59
33,000	58⅞
8,000	59
Oregon R & N 4s	
12,000	95½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
4,000	102⅝
Inc B & col trust	
5,000s10F	49
Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	124
Reading Co gen 4s	
8,000	83½
4,000	83⅜
10,000	83⅜
5,000	83⅞
19,000	83⅞
45,000	84
Rio Grande West 1st	
16,000	84
1,000	84⅛
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
2,000	74½
St L & Iron Mt 2d	
5,000	104
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	93⅝
10,000	93½
3,000	93⅝
5,000	93¼
Stamped gtd	
25,000	93
St L & San Fran 4s	
10,000	75½
1,000	75⅝
St L & S F G M 5s	
12,000	103
5,000	103¼
St L & S F gen 6s	
10,000	117½
6,000	118
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s	
3,000	102½
St L & S F 2d, Class B	
2,000	113
Class C	
15,000	113
St L S W 1st	
10,000	72½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	84½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	94½
2,000	95
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
5,000	95⅝
8,000	96
So Pac of N M 1st	
10,000	107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
29,000	92
2,000	91⅞
25,000	92
1,000	92¼
10,000	92½
Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	67
20,000	68
Standard R & T inc	
20,000	15½
10,000	15⅝
6,000	16
16,000	16¼
13,000	16½
8,000	16
10,000	16¼
6,000	16⅛
7,000	16¼
5,000	16
20,000	16¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
7,000s10F	103⅝
11,000	103½
3,000	103⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	33⅝
5,000b3	33⅝
5,000	33⅞
64,000	34
11,000	34⅛
24,000	34¼
5,000	34⅝
Union Pacific 4s	
22,000	93¼
3,000	93⅛
2,500	93¼
9,000	93⅛
53,000	93¼
63,000	93⅜
2,000	93½
500	93¾
1,000	93½
8,000	93⅝
51,000	93½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
125,000	57⅞
19,000	58
5,000	58⅛
28,000	58
95,000	57⅞
25,000b3	58
1,000	58⅛
30,000	58¼
10,000	58⅜
40,000	58¼
10,000	58⅛
10,000	58½
30,000	58⅜
2,000	58
81,000	58¼
1,000	58⅜
85,000	58¼
10,000	58⅜
8,000	58¼
6,000	58¼
17,000	58⅜
85,000	58¼
15,000	58⅜
12,000	58½
5,000	58⅜
5,000	58¼
U S Leather Co 6s	
9,000	113½
Wabash 1st 5s	
18,000	107
15,000	107¼
10,000s20F	107⅛
19,000	107⅛
Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	82
44,000	81½
4,000	81½
Wabash deb, Series B	
12,000	28
8,000	28¼
4,000	28⅜
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	107½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
22,000	39⅜
6,000	40
9,000	40⅛
5,000	40⅜
10,000	40⅜
2,000	40⅝
5,000	40⅜
7,000	41
5,000	41¼
10,000	41½
$3,104,020	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Col., H. V. & T.	6	7	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, c., 1907	109½	111	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	24	N. Y. & N. H.	186	..
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Com. Cable	160	180	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½	Consol. Coal	40	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½	Consol. Ice pf.	87½	95	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½	Del., L. & W.	152	160	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nor. & West.	13½	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	129	Oregon S. L.	28	30⅝
American Coal	100	140	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	106	110	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Eighth Avenue	325	335	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	125	130	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	47½
Am. T. & C.	..	93	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
Ann Arbor	11¾	13	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12½	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅝	6⅞	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Boston A. L.	102	105	Homestake	47½	..	Quicksilver	1¼	2½
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	Quicksilver pf.	4	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	75	Iowa Central	9	9½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	13½	14	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	119	122
Chi. & Alton	159	..	K. C., P. & G.	15¾	17	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	K. & D. M.	3	4	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	55	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	33	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅝	11
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	22	24¾	Kingston & Pem.	2½	10	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Laclede Gas pf.	88	90	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30	L. E. & W.	15	16	St. P., M. & M.	135	140
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	82	Long Island	44	55	St. P. & O. pf.	145	152
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	58
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	53	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11½
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	23	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6	6½	Mobile & Ohio	28	29	Wells-F. Express	117	120
			National Starch	7	8¼	Wis. Central pf.	3	8
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
47,890	Am. Sugar Refs.	136⅛	138⅝	135⅞	138⅝
820	Am. Tobacco	110	110	108⅞	109½
430	A., T. & S. F. pf.	81½	82	81½	81⅞
540	Brook. R. T.	42⅝	42¾	42¼	42⅝
30	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
3,070	C., B. & Qy.	101	102⅝	100⅝	102⅝
23,800	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	99⅝	97⅞	99⅝
5,550	C., R. I. & Pac.	102½	102½	101½	102½
10	Cent. of N. J.	94	94	94	94
60	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Chi. & Northw.	127½	127½	127½	127½
190	Gen. Electric	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
3,820	Louis. & Nash.	54½	55⅝	54	55⅝
4,260	Manhattan	104½	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝
6,120	Mo. Pacific	33⅞	35½	33⅞	35½
90	N. Y. Central	115⅝	116½	115⅝	116
850	Nor. Pacific	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞
4,110	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅞	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝
1,960	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜
100	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
160	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝
190	Southern pf.	30	30⅝	30	30⅝
60	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
40	Texas Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Union Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2,590	U. Pac. pf.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝
100	U. S. Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
560	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68	68⅝
220	Wabash pf.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
780	West. Union	91½	91⅝	91	91½
113,420					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A.,T. & S. F. adj.	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼
3,000	S. C. & Ga. 1st	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
25,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
$66,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 24.—Trading to-day was of good volume, sales in the first half of the day aggregating 20,000 shares and $98,000 bonds. Interest was distributed well, with no special activity in any department save that New York bought Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar freely. Prices of the home specialties generally improved or held firm. Montana rose ⅞, to 197⅞; Butte softened ⅜, to 24, but recovered to 24⅜. Baltic gained ⅜, to 13⅜; Arnold, ⅜, to 14⅞. Allouez held at 3. Boston and Maine was up 1½, at 162. Stock Yards was strong, at 117. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock sold at 8; 4s were off ½, at 78, incomes holding at 33. Dominion Coal advanced 1¼, to 24; Illinois Steel 4½, to 54½, on an odd lot; Mergenthaler Linotype, 2, to 147; Pullman, 2½, to 188¾; Bell Telephone, 7, to 265. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s gained ½, to 107½. Atchison preferred gained 1, to 82; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1⅝ net, to 102⅝; Sugar, 2¼ net, to 138⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 1⅛ net, to 59½. Westinghouse Electric was up 1, at 23, and preferred 1, at 53. Boston Elevated gained ½, at 61.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	222
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161	162
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116½	117¼
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	117	118
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	189	190
Oregon Short Line	..	31
West End	82½	83
Wisconsin Central	2⅝	3¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	2 15-16	3
Arnold	14⅞	15
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	197¼	197½
Butte & Boston	24⅛	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	547½	552
Centennial	14	..
Franklin	10⅞	11¼
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	.95
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	45	45½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	112	112½
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	156	158
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	21	21½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	252	255
Dominion Coal	24	24¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	36¼	36½
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	51½	53
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
New England Telephone	126	..
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	188	189
United States Rubber	21½	22
Westinghouse Electric	22	23½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Biscuit was stronger to-day. The common stock sold well, from 28¼ at the opening to 28⅝, closing at 28¼. The preferred ranged from the opening, at 88¼, down to 88, advancing to 88⅜, but closing at 88. Chicago City Railway brought 248 at the opening, but fell off to 245, closing at 246. Diamond Match sold for 137. West Chicago opened at 92½ and closed at 93¼. North Chicago dropped a point from its opening, at 199, but closed at opening figures. Lake Street Elevated was off a little, selling at 12⅞.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Co. com	28
National Biscuit Co. pf.	88
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	8
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	245
North Chicago Street Railroad	198
West Chicago Street Railroad	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	59⅝
Lake Street Elevated	12⅞
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10½
Street's West Stable Car Line	19

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Not for many weeks had the local market displayed such broadness and strength as was shown to-day. United Gas Improvement and the Choctaws were the leaders. The former advanced from 101⅞ to 104⅛ on investment buying of the very best character; the allotments reached 54. The Choctaws extended their records to 17 and 35, respectively, for the common and preferred, and both were active. Pennsylvania commanded 58⅛ for the first time in a long period. All the tractions were raised to a higher level. Even the Readings improved. Northern Pacifics moved up sharply, and all through the list gains were the order of the day. A curious feature was the offering down of Bergner & Engel common from 70 to 50, in order to market 20 shares, after which the price was bid up to 70 again before 10 shares could be had. Pennsylvania Manufacturing bonds rose to 90½ on statements that the deal with the Northern Electric Light Company had been consummated. The close was firm, with the gains well held.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	26⅞	27⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅜	66⅝
Pennsylvania	58	58¼
Reading t. c.	9⅜	9 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	22 9-16	22 11-16
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11½
St. Paul	99½	99⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3½
Metropolitan Railway	160½	161½
Philadelphia Traction	82¾	83⅛
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	16	16½
Electric Storage	22	23½
Electric Storage pf.	24	25½
United Gas Improvement	103⅞	104
Welsbach Light	43½	44
New Jersey Traction	.47	48
American R. E. L.	3⅝	4
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	16½	16¾
Choctaw pf.	34½	34⅝
Penn. H., L. & P. 5s pf.	13⅝	13⅝
Reading G. 5s.	83⅝	..
Electric & P. 4s.	83⅝	84
Equitable G. 5s.	104⅝	104½
Penn. Mfg. 5s.	89⅝	90
Cons. T. Pitts.	14	14¼
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	45⅝	46

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of imported merchandise made by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday:

17,796-8.—Wool dress goods, from Otto Boessneck & Co., Glauchau, March 10 and 16, 1898. 93 c-m. Henrietta D, 60, entered at .91, advanced at .94 mark per meter. 93 c-m. Henrietta D, 55, entered at .85, advanced to .88 mark per meter. 93 c-m. Henrietta 12, entered at .61, advanced to .64 mark per meter. 112 c-m. Henrietta D, 60, entered at 1.12, advanced to 1.16 marks per meter. 112 c-m. Henrietta, 14, entered at .94, advanced to .98 mark per meter. 93 c-m. Henrietta 14, entered at .73, advanced to .76 mark per meter. Add packing.

17,987.—Hides of cattle, raw, from José Larranga Tejada, Vera Cruz, March 18, 1898. Cueros de res secos, entered at .65¼, reappraised at .42½ Mexican dollars per kilo.

17,985, 17,937, 18,002.—Decorated China, from Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., Sonneberg, April 1-9, 1898. Teller Florence 18-783, entered at 2.05 per dozen. Teller Fest, 18-20, entered at 1.90 marks per dozen. Teller Frieda, 914-310, entered at 10.50 marks per dozen. Teller Defender, 18-824 23, entered at 24.60 marks per gross. Caburet, 944, entered at 18.20 marks each. Pickle Laura, 847, entered at 4.50 marks each. Teller Marcy, 1-7, entered at 5 marks per dozen. Teller Marcy, 15, 832, entered at 2.25 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 15 per cent. Add cases. All no advance.

17,864.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Schmoll & Co., Basel, Feb. 2, 1898. Entered at 30.80, advanced to 40.73f. per hide. Discount, 2 per cent.

17,989.—Manufactures cotton, from Henry Delafon, Paris, April 22, 1898. Cotton dress goods, 40 c-m. mille raies, entered at 1 and 1.20f. per meter, less 6 per cent. discount. Advanced to same prices. Less 2 per cent. discount. Add cases and packing.

17,992.—Manufactures paper, from Erzgebirgische Lapenschirm Fabrik, Etterlein, April 9, 1898. Shades No. 200, assorted, entered at 10.80 marks per gross. No advance. Discount, 2 per cent. Deduct freight to Hamburg.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$204,642,022
Gold reserve	173,387,974
Net silver	8,568,665
United States notes in the Treasury	29,837,049
Treasury notes of 1890	1,614,593
Total receipts this day	1,326,456
Total receipts this month	23,689,763
Total receipts this year	364,616,713
Total expenditures this day	1,260,000
Total expenditures this month	37,275,000
Total expenditures this year	384,948,195
Deposits in National banks	28,294,813
National bank notes received for redemption	239,575
Government receipts from customs	821,767
Internal revenue	394,027
Miscellaneous	110,662

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid on June 1 on the common stock of the Henry R. Worthington Company.

The Colonial Trust Company has been designated by the Board of Managers of the Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges as one of their depositories for margin funds.

Coupon No. 38 of the first mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, due June 1, will be paid on that date on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company have voted that the Treasurer pay the holders of the coupons due June 1 of the company's 5 per cent. bonds on each coupon $20 in cash and $5 in ten-year coupon scrip of the same form and on the same basis as that heretofore issued.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Home Electric Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture all kinds of electrical goods; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—James H. Mason, Brooklyn; Walter S. Pierce and Joel W. Thorne, New York City.

Peerless Baking Powder Company of New York City; capital stock, $600. Directors—Anna Mullar and Edward C. Thurman, Chicago, Ill.; Hector W. Adams, New York City; Frank C. Raubs, Brooklyn.

Sirrah Tassi Company of New York City, to manufacture macaroni; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Raffallo Tassi, Isidore Harris, Dominick Berni, Maralanno Tassi, and Jeanetta Harris, New York City.

H. C. Harney & Co. of Brooklyn, to manufacture metal castings; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Hugh W. Adams and Benjamin H. Adams, Yonkers; Robert S. Bosworth, Paterson, N. J.; Henry C. Harney and Irving C. Smith, New York City.

State Building Company of New York, New York City; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Shelby F. Austin, Crawford, N. J.; Henry L. Maxson, Plainfield, N. J.; James M. Gorman, Brooklyn; Charles Day, Borough of Queens; Martin F. Ford, New York City.

BOYS SPANKED FOR STEALING.

Punishment Ordered by Recorder Stanton of Hoboken.

Recorder Stanton of Hoboken yesterday ordered two boys to be spanked and the order was duly carried out. The boys were Henry Brown, 12 years old, of 307 Clinton Street, and Albert Gellach, 10 years old, of 414 Grand Street. They were charged by George L. Wayne of 523 Jefferson Street with stealing a chicken. He testified that he caught the boys in the act. Gellach denied the charge. Brown confessed, but insisted that Gellach had taken the fowl.

"Do you boys go to school?" asked the Recorder.

"I used to," said Brown, "but the teacher put me out for throwing 'spitballs' at her."

"I think," said the Recorder, "that a sound spanking will be a punishment that will fit this crime."

He then instructed Doorman Murray to take the boys back to their cells, spank them as directed, and then send them home.

The cries that emanated from the jail corridor a few minutes later indicated that Doorman Murray was obeying orders. Brown and Gellach were released shortly after.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the Lafayette Place Club of 32 Lafayette Place for $405, in favor of Theodore Schmalholts & Co.

HARRIS GOLDSTEIN.—William A. Crowe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Harris Goldstein, coal dealer, of 233 Henry Street, on the application of Samuel Heilner, a judgment creditor.

J. LINCKS & CO.—William C. Rapelyea has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for J. Lincks & Co., packing box manufacturers, at 23 West Nineteenth Street, on the application of the H. M. Loud & Son Lumber Company.

JACOB BISSINGER.—Judgment by default was entered yesterday for $6,466 against Jacob Bissinger, a conveyancer, of 133 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in favor of Maria Holthausen for losses sustained by a mistake on searching a real estate title for a mortgage loan.

MILLS HOP PICKING MACHINE COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the Mills Hop Picking Machine Company of 101 Beekman Street for $7,009 in favor of Walter S. Sinclair for money loaned to the company since July, 1894, by the H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company. A. H. Angell is the Secretary and Treasurer.

STERN & CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Rosa Stern, doing business as Stern & Co., dealer in wines and liquors at 11 Great Jones Street, from Myer J. Stein for $844 in favor of Anna Stern, to whom she confessed judgment on a note. Rosa Stern is the wife of David Stern, who has carried on business in her name since January, 1896.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO MILLING SUPPLY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received another attachment against the Chicago Milling Supply Company of Chicago for $862 in favor of Donat & Johnson to levy on fire insurance money here.

THE DAVIS & STEVENS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Davis & Stevens Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., manufacturers of bicycle supplies, made a general assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Edward L. Bowell.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUTOMATON PIANO COMPANY OF New York—Peter A. Pope	$262
BLOME, Arnold—J. H. Holsten	231
BLOME, Dederick and Arnold—J. H. Holsten	508
BALDWIN, Charles A.—B. Altman & Co.	145
BEYER, Gustave E.—Fourteenth Street Bank	597
BISSINGER, Jacob—Maria Holthausen	6,466
BISCHOFF, Henry C.—J. C. Shotts	105
BENDER, William G.—Kingan Provision Company	50
BRUNFORD, Thomas J.—A. E. Hendrickson	162
BARLOW, Everett D.—J. Pratt	35
BLESSING, Thomas J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	26
BETTMAN, David, and Henry B. Stettheimer—Julius Weill	6,376
BEISLER, Christian—The Osborn Cash Register Company of New York	105
BETTMAN, Marcus A., and David—The First National Bank of Boston	5,047
BETTMAN, David, and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—The First National Bank of Boston	5,047
COLLINS, William, William P., and Frederick P.—Charles Kaufman	693
CHASE, William L.—J. Purcell, as commissioner, &c., (two judgments)	210
COHEN, Abram J.—J. Purcell, as Commissioner, &c.	110
CAMERON, Mary—P. H. Abbott and others	22
CITRON, Selig, and Henry Salinsky—M. Goldberg, costs	121
DAVIS, Morris—M. Feinberg	342
DISKEN, James F., and Richard and Thomas Flanagan—Abraham L. and Samuel F. Jacobs	530
DEWEY, Henry S.—Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company	1,069
DUSENBURY, Thomas—L. Schwegler	50
DAVIS, Lewis K.—W. Boecklin	216
DURSIE, Maria T.—H. Mehlop	71
DUNN, David—J. Purcell, Commissioner, &c.	110
DE MANDEVILLE, James—H. S. Adams	130
DWYER, Charles J., and Thomas E. Fraser—Watertown Thermometer Company	342
ENDRESS, Charles W.—The Colonial Company	83
EULER, Edward—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	110
EVANS, Harry S.—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	110
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—John Bartnik, by guardian	4,334
FLETCHER, Victor S.—R. J. Ferns	282
FICKEN, John M. and George H.—National Lead Company	824
FORD, William W.—F. A. Corbin	88
FORD, William C.—J. Purcell, as Commissioner	110
FEE, James T.—H. M. Edwards	88
GIBBONS, Thomas J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	39
GRAHAM, John D.—Egbert B. Travis	4,128
GREENE, Henry A.—J. Purcell, Commissioner	60
HAMMEL, Joshua—F. Weisbluth	191
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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.58½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.15
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	11.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.50
Butter, Western creamery	.16
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.15@$1.40; No. 2 red, $1.62; No. 2 corn, 34½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 34¾c; No. 2 oats, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white oats, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 rye, 65½c; No. 2 barley, 40@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.34; Northwest, $1.34; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.75@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.12@$6.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.90@$6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.35@$6.45.

COTTON.

There was considerable irregularity in the cotton market. The first call developed a steady feeling at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point, followed by a rally of 2 to 3 points on covering, and more general buying. There was quite active liquidation later, and the market broke to a level showing a net loss of 6 to 9 points. Still later there was a rally with the market in the afternoon developing considerable irregularity, out finally closing steady at a net loss of 1@3 points; total sales, 111,700 bales of futures. Spot cotton closed dull, at unchanged quotations; middling uplands, 6 7-16c; middling gulf, 6 11-16c, against 7¾c and 8c, respectively, last year; spot sales, 1,300 bales for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.43	6.43	6.36	6.39@6.40
June	6.42	6.42	6.39	6.39@6.40
July	6.45	6.45	6.41	6.43@6.44
August	6.51	6.53	6.44	6.47@6.48
September	6.39	6.39	6.34	6.36@6.37
October	6.37	6.37	6.32	6.35@6.36
November	6.33	6.36	6.32	6.35@6.37
December	6.39	6.39	6.34	6.37@6.38
January	6.42	6.42	6.37	6.39@6.40

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 8,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling uplands, 3⅝d. Futures opened steady, 1-64 to 2-64d advance; closed quiet, at 1½@2-64d net advance; December-January, 332b; January-February, 332b; February-March, 332½b; May, 334b; May-June, 334b; June-July, 334½s; July-August, 335s; August-September, 334½b; September-October, 333½b; October-November, 333s; November-December, 332b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	160	164	159	160
July	115¼	116¾	114½	116⅜
September	92½	92¾	92	92¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	38⅞
July	39⅜	39⅜	39¼	39⅜
September	40⅛	40⅛	40 1-16	40⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	33½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	162	165	162	165
July	110	111	108½	109¼
September	88	88¼	87¼	87¼
Corn—				
May	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅛
July	34½	34 13-16	34⅜	34⅝
September	35⅜	35 11-16	35	35
Oats—				
May	29½	29½	28¼	28½
July	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞
September	22 13-16	23	22½	22½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

With news from nearly all quarters of a most bearish character, the July wheat option received steady support from somewhere, presumably clique sources, which, after a preliminary downward movement at the opening, held it firm all day, the close being unchanged from Monday night, whereas May was 3c lower and late months 1⅜c off for the day. Aside from this demonstration, however, speculative trade all day was entirely destitute of feature and inclined toward a bearish view of the situation in the absence of stimulating factors. The leading home influences were expanding Northwestern receipts and favorable crop news.

Harvesting operations have begun, it was said, in the extreme South under promising conditions as to yield, &c., although in some sections there has been too much rain for the best results. Generally speaking, however, the wheat situation encourages large estimates, both as to Winter and Spring wheat yield. Abroad the market conditions were weak and depressing as a result of yesterday's heavy world's shipments and bearish news from this side. Liverpool lost 3@3½d at one time during the forenoon, but subsequently rallied a little and closed 1@2d net lower. No. 2 red at the close was quoted at $1.58½, free on board, afloat, export grade.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—May, $1.54; July, $1.52½; September, 89c; No. 1 hard, $1.54¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.52¼.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24.—No. 1 Northern, $1.40; No. 2 Northern, $1.33@$1.35; May, $1.40; July, $1.30.

DULUTH, Minn., May 24.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.60; May, $1.60; July, $1.54; September, 90¼c.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 33½@33¾c; No. 3 oats, 33c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 white, clips, 36½c; track mixed, 33½@34½c; track white, 35@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 66@67c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 64@65c, free on board, afloat, and 60@61c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents quoted at $6.90@$7.40; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.60@$7; Spring clears, $5.50@$7; extra No. 1 Winter, $5.10@$5.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.75@$5; no grades, $1.90@$2. RYE FLOUR—$3.65@$4.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, spot, 80@82½c; to arrive, 70@75c; middling bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 95c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $26@$27; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—Flour—First patents, $6.90@$7.10; second patents, $6.75@$6.85; first clears, $5.50@$5.70; second clears, $4.50@$4.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12; family, $13@$14; short clear, $12.50@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅜c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6⅝@6¾c; 14-lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7½c. TALLOW—City, 4@4⅛c; country, 3⅞@4⅛c. LARD—$6.50; city lard, $6@$6.05; refined, South America, $7.40; Continent, $6.75; Brazil, kegs, $8.50; compound city, 4⅞@5⅛c; Western, 5@5⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅝c, nominal; city lard, stearine, 7½@7⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Close—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 32s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 40s; American, finest colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool, refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

There was a tolerably steady market for coffee futures, but business was not so very active. Trading started out with a fair degree of promise. Total sales of the session reached only 13,750 bags. Opening steady, at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, the subsequent changes were, if anything, for the most part in holders' favor, at the best point the market showing a net advance of 10 points on a better class of cable news from Europe, while the Brazilian cables showed subsiding receipts at Rio and Santos, with the movement for two days footing up only 19,000 bags. A falling off in United States warehouse deliveries, which Monday were only 12,332 bags, checked buying confidence, especially as the demand in the open market for spot supplies was slack, and the American visi supply is still above the million-bag ma or more than twice the normal quanti Our market was finally steady at net un changed prices to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos
May	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.7
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.6
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.7
September	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.7
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.8
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.8
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.9
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.9
April	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.0

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos 9$600; stock, 322,000 bags. Hamburg—¼ to ½ pfennig net higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—¼f net higher; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 36.25; June, 36.25; July, 36.25; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio 9$525; stock, 175,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.72½; do, fair to good, $1.35@$1.65; do, medium, choice, $1.40@$1.42½; do, pea, choice, $1.37½@$1.40; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.15@$1.30; do, red kidney, choice, $2@$2.10; do, fair to good, $1.65@$1.95; do, white kidney, choice, $1.70; do, black turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50@$1.55; do, lima, California, $2.05@$2.10; green peas, barrels, 80@82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, barrels, 90@92½c; do, bags, 90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per pound, 16c; do, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13¼@14½c; do, State, extras, 16c; do, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@14½c; State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 15c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 14½c; dairy, tubs, firsts, 14c; do, thirds to seconds, 12½@14½c; imitation creamery, extras, 13½@14c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; factory, fresh, 12½c; do, thirds to seconds, 11@12c.

CHEESE—New State, full cream, large, colored, choice, 7c; do, white, 6⅞c; do, good to prime, 6½@6⅝c; do, small, colored, choice, 7@7¼c; do, white, 7c; do, good to prime, 6½@6¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; light skims, small, choice, 5¾@6c; part skims, small, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, large, 5c; do, good to prime, 4¼@4¾c; do, common to fair, 3@4c; full skims, 2@2½c; old State, full cream, colored, fancy, 8½@9c; do, prime to choice, 7¾@8¼c; do, white, fancy, 7½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¼c; do, common to good, 6¼@6¾c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by fancy, per dozen, 13@13½c; State and Pennsylvania, 12@12½c; Western, selected, at mark, 12c; do, ungraded, loss off, 11½@12c; Kentucky, 11¼@11½c; Southern, per 30-dozen case, $2.55@$2.70; do, seconds, $1.80@$2.40.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, red varieties, per barrel, $3@$4; Russets, $2.75@$3; inferior stock, $2.25@$2.50; strawberries, Maryland, fancy varieties, per quart, 12@14c; do, usual varieties, 6@10c; do, Eastern shore, 6@10c; do, Norfolk, 5@8c; do, North Carolina, fancy varieties, 12@13c; do, usual sorts, 5@10c; gooseberries, per quart, 6@8c; pineapples, Florida, per case, $2.75@$3.50; do, Puerto Rico, each, 30@60c; watermelons, Florida, each, 25@50c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9@9½c; do, common to good, 6@8½c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3c; do, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, 4¼@4¾c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 10@11c; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 10@12½c; do, Royal, 8@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, 5@10c; prunes, 4@8½c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 13@14c; do, common to fair, 9@12c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, 16c; do, good to prime, 12@14c; do, common to fair, 6@10c; Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 4½@5½c; old olds, 2@4c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, per pair, 14@20c; fowls, per lb, 9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 40@60c; geese, 75c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 20@35c; FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 7@9c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3½ to 4 lb to pair, per lb, 27@28c; do, 3 lb to pair and under, 24@26c; do, poor to fair, 15@20c; chickens, Winter, Philadelphia, 5 to 6 lb to pair, 18@20c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, prime, 18@22c; do, scalded, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9@9½c; do, Western, prime, lightweights, 9c; do, Southwestern, prime, 8½c; do, heavy, 8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 15@16c; do, Long Island, Spring, 14@15c; do, old, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft meated, 13@14c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@16c; do, scalded, 12@13½c; capons, fancy, 18@20c; do, fair to good, 13@16c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $2@$4.50; do, Southern, $1.50@$4.25; do, old, per bbl or sack, $2.25@$2.62; onions, old, per bbl, $2@$4.50; do, Egyptian, per bag, $2.75@$2.90; do, Bermuda, per crate, $1.60; do, New Orleans, per bbl, $3.60@$3.62; do, per bag, $1.75@$1.80; asparagus, per dozen, 50c@$3; beets, per 100 bunches, $1@$5; celery, per case, $1@$2; cauliflowers, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; cabbages, per bbl crate, 30@75c; cucumbers, Savannah and Charleston, per basket, $1@$1.50; do, Florida, 75c@$1.25; eggplants, per box, $2@$3; green corn, per basket, 50c@$1; okra, per carrier, $4@$4.50; peppers, $1@$2; peas, Eastern shore, per basket, $1.50@$1.75; do, Norfolk, 25@75c; do, North Carolina, 25@50c; string beans, North Carolina, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, other Southern, 50c@$1.25; squash, per bbl crate, $1@$2.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@$4; turnips, white, per bbl crate, 50c@$1.50.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts, fancy hand-picked, 4½c; No. 1 Spanish, shelled, 3¼c; beeswax, 27@28c per lb; maple sugar, 7@8c per lb, and syrup, 50@65c per gallon; honey, State, clover, comb, per lb, 8@10c; do, extracted, 5c; do, buckwheat, comb, 6@6½c; do, extracted, 4@4½c; California, comb, 9@10c; do, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 50@52½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21@22c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer, yellow, 26c; off Summer, yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime white, 31@32c; prime Winter, yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 18@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; medium average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defectives, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; Valley, No. 2, 20@23c; Valley, No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.85; lake copper, ingot, $12.05; tin, $14.65; lead, $3.62½; spelter, $4.30.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.37½@$3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars, 29c; machines, 29½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.67½; G, $1.75; H, $1.82½; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.10; W G, $2.15@$2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged; resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.70, and $1.80; tar, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 27½c bid; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading.

CALVES — Prime veals, $6.37½; city-dressed firm at 8@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Ordinary to prime sheep, $4.10@$4.62½; yearlings nominal; lambs, $6.45@$6.75.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.50.

A Correspondent Answered.

"J. B." is informed that the chapel where Herman Warszawiak carried on missionary work among the Jews was the American Mission to the Jews, at 424 Grand Street. Services are held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buildings on Pearl and Pine Streets Sold—Hamilton Properties the Feature in the Salesroom.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for Richard J. Chard to G. H. Gossler, for about $30,000, the five-story brick store and loft building 98 Pine Street, extending through to 34 Depeyster Street, 25 by 52. Mr. Gossler already owned two adjoining buildings on Pine Street.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for the Thayer estate to Julius Hirsch the four-story stone-front warehouse 319 Pearl Street, 23.8 by 99.5.

Clarence True has sold the five-story dwelling 41 Riverside Drive, 30 by 56. This completes the sale of a group of twelve houses completed in 1896. Mr. True has also sold the five-story dwelling 316 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cornelius W. Luyster, for about $50,000, the four-story limestone-front dwelling 36 West Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 102.2.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for the estate of George J. Hamilton to George W. Tubbs, for $68,500, the three five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses 211, 213 and 215 West Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.8.

Jacob Schlosser has bought from Mrs. Sarah L. Vandewater the plot, Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 76 by 102.2.

It is reported that W. M. Best has sold the three-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

Three of the parcels that had been scheduled for sale at auction yesterday—211 to 215 West Eighty-fifth Street, part of the estate of George J. Hamilton—were disposed of at private sale, as noted above. There was a large crowd in the salesroom, but the bidding for the rest of the offering was far from lively, and, despite the efforts of the auctioneer, William Kennelly, only low prices could be obtained, and in the case of the tenements 2,305 and 2,307 Second Avenue no bids were forthcoming. The properties sold were:

To Theodore Schmidt, for $14,950 and $15,550, respectively, the two five-story brick and stone front flats 2,228 and 2,230 Fifth Avenue, 24.11 and 24.6, respectively, by 85; also, to Morris Franklin, for $16,325 and $16,200, respectively, the two five-story stone-front flats 206 and 208 East Ninety-sixth Street, each 27.3 by 100.8½.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mathilde Eidlitz, for $17,500, the five-story brick flat 16 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James J. Corsa, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling Jennings Street, south side, 204 feet east of Wilkins Place, 26 by 133.9 by 20 by 131.8.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to M. S. Simpson, for $11,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 378 West Thirty-second Street, 16.8 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theodore Greentree, for $20,220, the five-story brick flat 525 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sarah Lichtenstein, executrix, for $25,000, the five-story brick factory 143 and 145 Avenue D, southwest corner of Tenth Street, 50 by 69.8.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, assignee's sale, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, referee, 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 246 west east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, altered for business purposes; 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet East of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 262.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 432, 434, and 436 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 59.5 by 60, three four-story brick tenements, with stores, one-half interest; 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 213.4 feet west of Park Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Mortgages on the foregoing parcels are as follows: 36 West Twenty-seventh street, $22,000; 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, $25,000; 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, $20,000; 432 to 436 Third Avenue, $45,000; 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, each $6,500; plot on One Hundred and Eighth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, $6,230; lot on One Hundred and Eighth Street, east of Columbus Avenue, $3,150; lot on One Hundred and Ninth Street, east of Columbus Avenue, $3,902.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 390 Canal Street, south side, 42.1 feet west of West Broadway, 21.1 by 65.7 and irregular, six-story brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 949 Park Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 20 by 80, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,069.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 19 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 306 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 92, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,583; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 410 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 84.3 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 16.8 by 98.9, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,701.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6 by 86; Isaac L. Smith of 59 Liberty Street, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Convent Avenue, for eight four-story brick dwellings, 18 by 53, 19 by 52, and 29 by 52; H. W. Powell of 424 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Thomas H. Dunn of 401 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $104,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 101.7 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 96.7; Manhattan Improvement Company, owner; J. C. Burner, architect; cost, $101,000.

Alterations.

No. 720 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; F. V. Ostoff of 305 West Ninety-seventh Street, owner; F. V. Ostoff, Jr., architect; cost, $400.

No. 14 East Seventeenth Street, to an eight-and-one-half-story brick, stone, and iron office building; C. and E. J. Deitsch of 14 East Seventeenth Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $2,800.

Nos. 441 and 443 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Levy Morris of 102 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 374 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse; Mrs. C. A. Haig, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 932 Second Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Anna Nauss of 17 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,354 Arthur Avenue, to a one-story frame shop; M. Donohue, owner; J. H. Gibson, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 63.6 feet west of Fox Street, to a four-story brick tenement; William Donlon, owner; J. De Hart, architect; cost, $200.

Another Broadway Building.

According to plans filed yesterday, the executors of the Jacob Lorillard estate have decided to erect a building ten stories in height, instead of six, as previously announced, on the plot 23.5 by 130.4 on the east side of Broadway, adjoining the new Dun Building, at the northeast corner of Reade Street. The architects are Jordan & Giller.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 24.

CANNON ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Michael Mulgrew and others to Denis Quinn	10
CANNON ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; also, plot 18.9x18, adjoining; Denis Quinn and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 14-24 part	100
CANNON ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; also, plot 18.9x18, adjoining; Jane Mamule and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 10-24 part	100
CRESTON AV, w s, 215 ft s of Highbridge Road, 50x125; Martin H. Siessenbyttle to Margaret M. Coakley	1
GRAND BOULEVARD, or Concourse, e s, 175 ft s of Field Place, 25x137.10x25x134.9; Mark F. Healy to Bridget Cobb	3,000
HOME ST, s s, 228.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 24.10x58.6x26.7x63.1; Mary L. Rousseau to Ulric Audibert	1
JACKSON AV, 1,056, 17.6x87.6; Louis A. Schneider to Elizabeth Frey	100
JACKSON AV, 1,046, 17.8x87.6x17.1x87.6; Louis A. Schneider to Robert Koch	6,800
JEFFERSON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Seton Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Betty Ryland	850
LOT 304, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph Tesono	600
MADISON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 116th St, 20.6x110; William B. Rose, as referee, to Francis L. Slade	22,000
MADISON ST, 400, 25x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Morris Franklin	1,000
MANHATTAN AV, 388, e s, 36.8x82; Frederick O. Woodruff to M. B. Hall	1
PINE ST, 98, s w s, 21x52; R. J. Chard and wife to G. H. Gossler	100
RIVERDALE AV, e s, 142 ft s of lands of Samuel Thomson, 100x386 to Waldo St x103.3x425; Lewis H. Lapham to Semantha V. Lapham	1
RIVERDALE AV, e s, Lot 60, map of land of Cyrus Cleveland and others, in Yonkers; Mary V. Sheridan to Frida Einhorn	1,175
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, Lots 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, and 44, map in action Wetmore vs. Wetmore and others; Lewis H. Lapham and wife to Semantha V. Lapham	1
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 525 ft w of Trinity Av, 49.9x100; Augustus Vanderpoel, referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	4,000
VERMILYEA AV, w s, 150 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; Jacob Hess to Cornelia Pierce	1
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Webster Av, 90x188x91.8x156; Thomas S. Walker and others to Annie Hagan	100
2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; George W. Eggers and wife to Henry Happel	1
5TH AV, 1,056, 19x102.2; Wolston R. Brown and wife to John J. Hopper	1
5TH AV, 1,056, 19x102.2; Paul Leavitt to Wolston R. Brown	1
6TH AV, w s, 43 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; Charles S. Daley to Jane E. Scovell, ½ part	1
11TH ST, West, n e s, 91.6 ft s e of 6th Av, 22.6x103.8; also 11th St, n e s, 114 ft s e of 6th Av, 0.3x103.3; Daniel H. Wickham to Ruth H. Wickham	5,000
15TH ST, 48 West, 25x ½ block; Henry Hirsch and wife to Abraham Boehm and another	100
34TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 2d Av, 20x97.6; William L. Strong, individually and as trustee, to Thomas J. Conaty	9,000
76TH ST, 323 West, 20x102.2; Mary A. Hays to Augustus C. Bechstein	1
78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; John F. Schroeder to Mary F. Stanley	Exchange and 1
80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Murdo Tolmie to Isabella Tolmie	1
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Joseph H. Sterling and others to Charles Gahren	1
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Daniel B. Childs and others to Charles Gahren	14,000
85TH ST, 164 to 168 East, 76.7x102.2; Sarah L. Vandewater to Jacob Schlosser	37,500
86TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Solomon G. Proops and wife to Marinus E. Sepp	30,000
89TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.8; M. H. Hayman to Edward Kochkeller	1
89TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.8; Edward Kochkeller to B. J. Davis	1
104TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; George W. Lewis to William H. Billinger	1,500
105TH ST, n s, 136.3 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x100.9; Barbara Helferich to George Helferich	1
114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter H. Wemple and wife to Fred B. Wemple	100
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; John A. Philbrick to Meyer Silvermann and another	1
132D ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; 132d St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; William McReynolds to Hannah Colgate	33,300
132D ST, n s, 276 ft w of Lenox Av, 32x99.11; Annie McReynolds, as executrix, to Hannah Colgate	23,500
133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; R. Duke Barnum to Hattie Rosenthal	1
158TH ST, 631, n s, 306.3 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Joseph M. Sack to Richard W. Hollweg	100
187TH ST, 531 to 537 West, 76x95; Robert McGill to B. L. Kennelly	1

Recorded Leases.

BAUER, Dorothea, to Moritz Kandler; 1,702 2d Av, 5 years......$1,020	$1,060
FARIS, Olive W., and others to Amelia Meisel; 713 Broadway, 4¾ years	7,500
GROSS, Rosa, to Giovanni Tommaselli; 63 Mott St, 5 years	3,420
HUNT, Agnes, to O. J. Smyth; 402 2d Av, corner of 23d St, 3 years	3,300
JACKSON, Henry H., and others, executors and trustees, to Lexington Ice Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 107th St, 10 years	12,000
MEYER, Emil, to William Lang; 3d Av, s w corner of 171st St, 5 years......$808,	1,228

Recorded Mortgages.

BLAKE, Sophia E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Ludlow St, 25 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year	$14,000
CAVEN, William I., to Washington H. Taylor; 124 and 126 Park Row, 1 year	8,000
CLAPP, Albert S., to Isaac Butler; Willow Lane Road, leading to Pelham, adjoining land of Thomas Montgomery; also road from Throgg's Point to Pelham Bridge, 30 ft s of land of Loretta Clapp, 3 years	200
COAKLEY, Margaret M., to Eliza Worthington; Creston Av, s w corner of the road from High Bridge to the railroad station, 6 months	3,000
DAHLMAN, Emma, to Elizabeth Schubner; 329 East 57th St, 3 years	5,000
DALEY, Charles S., to George H. Daley, as trustee; w s of 6th Av, 43 ft s of 22d St, 1 year	30,000
DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 165th St, ½ year	25,000
EGGERS, George W., to Alice M. Curlyn; w s of 2d Av, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 4 years	20,000
EINHORN, Frida, to Mary V. Sheridan; e s of Riverdale Av, 25 ft n of Rock St, installments	875
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Albert Mamlock; n w corner of Audubon Av and 190th St, 3 years	10,000
FLETCHER, Margaret L., and Caroline M. Wade to Henry W. Lee, as guardian; w s of Mott St, 25 ft s of Hester St, 1¼ years	2,000
FONTHAM, Johanne F., to Christian F. Zobel; 307 West 142d St, 1 year	1,000
FREY, Elizabeth, to John W. Cornish; 1,056 Jackson Av, 2 years	1,300
GERLICH, Charles, to Joseph and Elise Grundler; s e corner of Morris Park Av and Fillmore St, 2 years	500
HAPPEL, Henry, to George W. Eggers; w s of 2d Av, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 1 year	1,184
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee; n w corner of 8th Av and 153d St, 3 years	25,000
HOLLWEG, Richard W., and another to Joseph M. Sack and another; 158th St, n s, 306.3 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years	1,500
KAFKA, Ida, to Bernard Levoy; n w corner of Avenue A and 75th St, 3 years	1,500
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 1 year	75,000
KOCH, Robert, to John W. Cornish; e s of Jackson Av, 281 ft s of 166th St, 2 years	1,300
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Julia Muhlfelder; s w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 2 months	5,000
LEVY, Marks, to George Bruestle; w s of 10th Av, 75 ft n of 52d St, 2 years	2,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Hudson River Bank; w s of Cannon St, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year	10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Cannon St, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year	2,000
MARSHALL, Christine, to George Ehret; e s of the Boulevard, —— ft s of 112th St; also, 112th St, s s, next to the east of the lot at the s e corner of the Boulevard and 112th St, demand	2,500
McCAULEY, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 96 Park Row, saloon lease, demand	1,860
McLAUGHLIN, Josephine D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82 Duane St, 3 years	120,000
McNALLY, Mary A., to Joseph L. O'Brien; 335 East 31st St, 2 months	500
MEISEL, Amelia, to Otto Huber Brewery; 713 Broadway, demand	3,500
MITCHELL, Carrie, and Michael, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 511 Washington St, 1 year	5,000
MORRIS, Thomas, to Eugene Underhill, trustee, &c.; w s of Webster Av, Lot 6, map of the property of William E. M. Zborowski, 23d and 24th Ward, 3 years	10,000
PORTER, William K., to Lou Sire; n w corner of Madison Av and 63d St, demand	20,000
RILEY, James, and James A. Kelly to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 68th St, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year	3,500
RUTHERFORD, William F., and wife to Martin Klett; e s of Forest Av, 143.3 ft n of Cedar Place, 3 years	2,400
SCHLOSSER, Jacob, to Sarah L. Vandewater; 164, 166, and 168 East 85th St, 1 year	27,500
SIELING, William, to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, n e corner of 156th St, 4 months, gold	4,000
SMYTH, Owen J., to Jacob Ruppert; n e corner of 2d Av and 23d St, leasehold, demand	2,330
STANDER, Margaretha, to Joseph J. Kettle and another; 4th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25.5x72, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years	3,000
TINDALL, Robert E., and another to George Ehret; 225 West 123d St, 1 year	15,000
VOORHEES, Charles P., to Lawrence M. Hanretty; Lots 29, 30, and 32, map of 62 lots at Mt. Hope, Tremont, 1 year	600
WOLF, Gessel, to Johanna Collins; 135 Henry St, leasehold, 5 years	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred W., and another, trustees, to George J. Weslan	$19,000
COLLINS, Johanna, to Rosa Richter	6,000
GLOVER, William H., to William D. Faris	950
MARKS, Laura, and another to Abraham Cohen	1,600
MORRIS, Lewis, to Park Benjamin	3,000
RUCKLE, Frank X., and another to Max Schoen	5,500
SMITH, Augustine J., to Cord Meyer and another, executors	6,154
VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Alys M. Gaylor	720
VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Edwin A. Sumner	1,960
WELLS, Annie V. R., to Lisbeth Gaylor	1,590
WELLS, Annie V. R., to Alys M. Gaylor	1,560

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100x100; Hill & Co. against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor	1,000
KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Giuseppe Benza against Annie Benza, owner and contractor	68
MAIDEN LANE, 9, 11, and 13; Fremont Wilson against Frank N. Gill, owner and contractor	635
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 17 to 21, n w corner of 112th St; Isaac P. Webb and another against Anne J. Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, owner and contractor	$151
3D AV, n e corner of 103d St, 50x100; Alberene Stone Company against Jacob Korn, owner; P. F. Kenny, contractor	216
7TH AV, w s, extends from 56th to 57th St, 200x78x115; David McElreavy against William Noble, owner and contractor	206
119TH ST, 311 and 313 West; John Jordis against Dickinson & Howes, owners and contractors	360
159TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Keshin & Biltstein against Henry Mueller, Sr., owner and contractor	115

Lis Pendens.

COENTIES SLIP, 12; George C. Robinson against Jeremiah P. Robinson, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

JACKSON AV, w s, 272.1 ft s of 165th St, 18x75; Julius Schwenn against Rosina Schwenn, individually and as administratrix, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bennett & Silverman.

POTTER PLACE, n w corner of Villa Av, 100x98.2x100x96.3; Anna F. Ramsdell against Adaline B. Elting and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

RAILROAD AV, East, n e corner of 148th St, 108.11x121.8x106.6x143.3; Marie L. Hall and another, committee, &c., against John E. Poillon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Beltz.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Jacob Korn against Frederick Klingman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

2D ST, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100; Rody McDermott against Philip T. Leyendecker and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Martin & Weil.

4TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, 25.6x100; the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, against William B. Pope and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 200 ft to 57th St x115x irregular to 56th St —x78 to beginning; David McElreavy against William Noble, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

24TH ST, 41 West; Joseph Louchheim against Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

30TH ST, 261 West; Lazard Kahn against Henry R. Mount, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

53D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x134.4x25.11x127.1; Edward S. Munroe, executor, &c., against John Donnellan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Schieffelin.

114TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 3d Av, 17x103.3; William N. Clark and another, trustees, against Alfred W. Dennett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince.

121ST ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Nathan Katz and another, executors, &c., against Paula Beer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

127TH ST, 225 East; Sarah Heiser and another against Louisa G. Leyrer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn until Tuesday, May 31, and then adjourn for the term. Adjourned until May 31 at 12 o'clock.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Beekman, P. J.—Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from District Courts.

10—Porges vs. Cohen.
41—Reubenstein vs. Silberfeld.
42—Enright vs. Franklin Publishing Co.
37—Adolph vs. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Haber.
2—In re Elm Street.
3—In re Spofford.
4—Leutz vs. Betz.
5—Shores Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.
6—Dime Sav. Bank of Bklyn. vs. Yetter.
7—In re Aitken.
8—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
9—Casleey vs. Casleey.
10—Haniferr vs. Broesneck.
11—Bussing vs. Cattaberry.
12—In re Nethercott.
13—Chittenden vs. Huntington.
14—Goddard vs. Marks.
15—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
16—Brown vs. City of New York.
17—Solomon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—In re Ingraham.
19—Howell vs. Powell.
20—People ex rel. Smith vs. Scannell.
21—Armstrong vs. Dove.
22—De Berard vs. Pridel
23—Johnson vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
24—In re Coates.
25—In re Deering.
26—In re Mayer.
27—In re Theme.
28—In re U. S. Aluminum Print. Plate Co.
29—Foster vs. Foster.
30—In re Evans.
31—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
32—Quinn vs. York.
33—Newmark vs. Risoff.
34—Huhn vs. Bratton.
35—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
36—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. same.
37—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. same.
38—O'Neil vs. O'Neil.
39—People ex rel. Leet vs. Keifer.
40—Youghiogheny & L. C. Co. vs. Washburne
41—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. Gibb.
42—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack.
43—Govin vs. Dickey.
44—In re Wheeler.
45—Hepburn vs. Stoddard.
46—Raudler vs. Raudler.
47—In re German-Am. Tile Co.
48—In re Kelley.
49—Fitzgerald vs. Board of Police.
50—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co. of N. Y.
51—Stierle vs. Union Ry. Co.
52—Scher vs. Met. St. Ry
53—Germania Life Ins. vs. Hamilton.
54—Rothschild vs. Schwan.
55—In re Eagle Boot & Shoe Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6166—Corwin vs. Corwin.
6962—Repetta vs. Repetta.
6974—Mara vs. Mara.
6992—Ritter vs. Ritter.
6397—Crane vs. Crane.
6983—Edwards vs. Edwards.
6984—Girlach vs. Girlach
6990—Brush vs. Brush.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6682—West. Un. Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.
3827—Merritt vs. Merritt
5965—Richter vs. the Mayor, &c.
6386—Anderson vs. Bliss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16090—Lett vs. Meyer.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
16070—Meehan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14841—Gerards vs. Wicke
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
16416—Januzzi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15942—Graney vs. Bolger.
16000—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15597—J. E. Linde Paper Co. vs. Miller.
16153—Drastik vs. Wendt.
16345—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
16526—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16533—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16102—Rizzolo vs. Erie R. R. Co.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins
16564—Rogers vs. O'Connor.
16570—Franklin Nat. Bk vs. Lewis.
16571—Same vs. same.
16130—Kinzel vs. Sonnenstrahl.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

11839—Von Raits vs. Heyman.
10540—Vance vs. George Ringler Co.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
8706—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11719—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11792—Neugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10708—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut
3652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
10575—N. Y. Bk. N. Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10563—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Clemmons.
10637—Wiggin vs. J. W. O'Bannon Co.
10684—Lesser vs. Moss.
10686—Ascher vs. Ullmann.
10707—Ward vs. Harris.
10730—Rothmund vs. Martin.
10737—Delcher vs. Julliard.
10764—Dambinsky vs. Schmulewitz.
10765—Same vs. same.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
10811—Price vs. Burnham.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11858.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert.
3467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
9979—Wood vs. Mann.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
10712—Samuelwitz vs. Betz.
8234—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9895—Crowell vs. Block.
11082—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8564—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
10659—Hartvigson vs. Bryant.
7094—Myer vs. Gallon.
9768—F. A. Stokes Co. vs. Moss Engraving Co.
9825—Case vs. Washburn.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10153—Rossiter vs. Callender.
10154—Am. Surety Co. vs. same.
10000—Homan vs. Michael.
4780—Totten vs. Campbell.
7882—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Club.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1377—Contested will of Bridget Ennis.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Lucas Thompson,
James Donaldson,
Amelia R. Snyder,
Abigail Kursheedt,
Victor Durant,
Diedrich H. Schnet,
George A. Partridge,
Anton Seidl,
William F. Edwards,
Henry Fischer.
At 2 P. M.
Antoinette P. Sharks.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

At 11 A. M.—1290—Contested will of Mary Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

659—Smith vs. Broxman.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulish.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Macaroni Mfg. Co.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.
937—Marthaler vs. Heilbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Balback.
1059—Quigley vs. Easton-Amboy R. R. Co.
833—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
4094—Brown vs. Bushman.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
2065—Sadlier vs. Coogan.
2066—Same vs. Friend.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
598—Dunne vs. Stone.
209—Saxton vs. White.
1078—Bonino vs. Culmo.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boesa
4061—Baxter vs. Phillips
454—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Rycroft.
213—Nelson vs. Inglis.
551—Ralston vs. Ludwig.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
646—Marks vs. Crothers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

818—Horn vs. Mayer.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele
969—Barkley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
986—Russell vs. same.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1086—Cohen vs. same.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herman.
927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry.
4884—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
903—Kessel vs. Adler.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4815½—Staats vs. Hausling.
5033—Rosenberg vs. Tauser.
4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun.
981—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Caster & Wheel Co.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
4957—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
992—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
910—Happel vs. Greenberg.
4828—Grazinowski vs. List.
966—Mecell vs. Teutelbaum.
964—Rosenberg vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1008—McGonigle vs. Keating.
5067—Decker vs. Berkmash.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
624—Rao vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4517—Sommers vs. Hyams.
4699—Duffy vs. Brestell.
2583—McSwegan vs. Thompson.
4960—Muchwirth vs. Man. Island Corp.
5010—Baab vs. Merriam.
5011—Same vs. same.
5065—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Johnson.
4789—Lavin vs. Byers.
5017—Shand vs. Finlayson.
4842—Rowell vs. Thrall.
5072—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
5138—Henle vs. Johnson.
3780—Heyman vs. Wolff Gas Rad. Mfg. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—William Hardy.
2—George Kelly, William Watson.
3—Vance James, Michael McGowan.
4—John Wilson.
5—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
6—Patrick Dolan.
7—Bernard Cohen.
8—Frank Foarcade, Francis Carnato.
9—Thomas C. Van Brunt.
10—Joseph Miller.
11—John O'Hara, Patrick Hefforan.
12—Joseph Robinson.
Pleadings.
1—William Walsh.
2—Salvino Ferris.
3—Thomas Gaw.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.

1—John Harrigan.
2—John McCue.
3—Adolph Grody, Valentine Rhodes.
4—Thomas J. McKittrick.
5—John E. Quinn, Mary M. Quinn.
6—Louis Silberstone.
7—Ella McCarthy.
8—Clifford Davis, Stephen R. Tobin.
9—Angelo M. Bizar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Gustav Grossman.
2—Thomas H. Moran.
3—John Lanon.
4—George Fox.
5—John D. Smith.
6—William McClellan.
7—Gustav H. Mone, William Ingram.
8—John Martin.
9—William Kiessel.
10—James McMahon.
11—Rosa Scott.
12—Morris J. Forgotson.
13—Henry Moran.
14—John Smith.
15—Frank Raymond.
16—Harry Romaige.
17—George Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Leo Lederer.
2—Isaac Bernstein.
3—James Smith, Joseph Dunworth, Edward Ferris, Edward Walsh.
4—Adolph Lefkowitz.
5—George Brown.
6—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
7—Thomas Hastings, Thomas Hastings.
8—Alwine Young.
9—Albert J. Dexter.
10—Nettie L. Cliffe, alias Mary Dempsey.
11—Robert T. Murray.
12—Michael Murray, George M. Leonard, George Lewis, George Williams, Richard Anderson.
13—Franklin Allen.
14—John Paver.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Smith vs. Flaherty—Howard A. Taylor. Matter of New York Blance Dock Company—Morris J. Hirsch. Willets vs. Gregory—James P. Davenport. Duncan vs. Cole—James M. Varnum.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Baier vs. Carroll—Samuel D. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Lecour vs. Importers and Traders' National Bank—Hamilton Odell. Matter of Loughran—Theodore F. Hascall. McDonald vs. Kamping—William G. Brown. Hirsch vs. Hirsch—Charles M. Hough. Foote vs. Foote—Benjamin E. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Stokes vs. Hoffman house, (two cases)—Wilber McBride.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Dillon C. Willoughby—Royal S. Crane. Cornelia Van R. Dearth vs. Hattie E. Kolmer—Lewis M. Schener.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—H. M. Loud & Son's Lumber Company vs. John Lincks—William C. Relyea.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

5507—Auer vs. Haan & Co.
3290—O'Connell vs. Nassau R. R.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
4512—Rodrigues vs. Uhlman.
2962—Loughran vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
4418—Panoff vs. Rosenberg.
2778—Barr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al.
4657—Quinn vs. Pietro.
4893—Timmony vs. Ruppert.
3846½—O'Neill vs. White
5571—Lundbeck vs. City of Brooklyn.
4571—Beardsley vs. Met. St. R. R.
4635—Fritsch vs. Nassau R. R.
5478—Hennes vs. Frothingham.
1656—Kane vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
3590—Collins vs. Sheers.
2597—Farcone vs. Schmaund.
2568—Bonnebeau vs. Paddock.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
4239—Keely vs. McGarry.
4834—Bachrach vs. Berman.
3769—Kantor vs. Sagor and others.
4373—Sagor vs. Kantor.
3017—King vs. Harrison and others.
4950—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
4806—Aitken vs. City of Brooklyn.
2226, 2227—Calnan vs. Nassau R. R.
1813—Henn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5123—Ehrlich vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1677—Werner vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
850—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
3605—Kissam vs. Hart.
4729—Delaney vs. Met. Street R. R.
4645, 4646—Driesler vs. Nassau R. R.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2645—Gilpin vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

461—Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
590—Halstead vs. B. H. R. R.
573—Murphy vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban.
574—Sullivan vs. Daly.
556—Kelly vs. Campbell.
564—Robinson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
570—Karakitson vs. C. I. & Brooklyn R. R.
577—Schellhase vs. Goldback.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Thomas English,
Louis F. Trigalet,
Peter F. Feeley,
Joseph Freedman,
Joseph Roesek,
William Tuttle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Anne E. Waters, John A. Arnold, John C. White, Elizabeth Clark, Franz Kolb, Alma L. Carhart, August A. Jeannot, Jonathan N. Forbell, Charles J. Hauck, Mary L. Fales, Madalenna Adelmann, Mary Mandery, Nancy E. Palmer, Caroline E. Morgan, Hannah G. Pearce, Mary P. Berry, and Rachel Morris, (motion.)

The estates of Rosanna Coyle, William H. Nafis, Eunice E. McIntosh, Christian S. Moon, and Mary E. Berry, (motion.)

Contested calendar at 10:30—23—Will of Adam Hudson.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Duties on Fish Packed in Tins—Pins and Bottle Stoppers—Prepared Wheat.

The Board of Classification has overruled the protest of Davies, Turner & Co. against the Appraiser's assessment of duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 258 of the present Tariff act, on an importation of fish packed in tins. Wakem & McLaughlin of Chicago imported four alabaster figures of angels and claimed free entry under Paragraph 638 of the act of July 24, 1897. The board held that the said paragraph did not provide for statuary or figures in alabaster, and affirmed the Collector's assessment of 50 per cent. duty.

Loeb & Schoenfeld of this city imported a varied assortment of hemstitched and initial handkerchiefs and claimed that they were all entitled to entry at 40 per cent. duty. Following previous rulings the board held that a portion of the merchandise was dutiable at 40 per cent. and the remainder at 50 per cent. The German Looking Glass Plate Company filed a protest against a certain assessment of duty, but failing to appear or offer any evidence before the board, the decisions of the Collector were affirmed. The assessment of 20 per cent. duty on an importation of cement by J. M. Huber was also affirmed.

An importation of pins by Adolph Strauss & Co. of this city was assessed for duty at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 188 of the Tariff act of July, 1897. A protest was entered that the duty was excessive, but the board held that the pins were not composed wholly of metal, and overruled the protest. The claim of George Borgfeldt & Co. was sustained that earthenware bottle-stoppers not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation or decoration, were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 84 of the Tariff act of August, 1894. C. W. Ferber's claim that an importation of Putz pulver, a polishing earth, was dutiable at $2 per ton, was also sustained.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co. imported a quantity of celluloid hairpins, which were assessed for duty at the regular rate. The importers protested that they were either dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 170 or at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 336 of the Tariff act of 1894. Both contentions were overruled by the Board of Classification. Davies, Turner & Co. imported a quantity of wheat and oats bleached and prepared, and they were assessed at 20 per cent. duty under Section 3 of the Tariff act of August, 1894. The board overruled a protest that this assessment was too high.

An importation of kid-covered corset clasps consigned to H. Wolff & Co. of this city was adjudged by the board to be manufactures, of which leather is the component material of chief value, dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. A similar importation of crinoline wire by A. J. Hague & Co., also of this city, was held to be dutiable at 5 cents per pound under Paragraph 148, act of 1890. The claim of Adolph Strauss & Co. that a quantity of transfer pictures were dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 418 of the present Tariff act was allowed.

An appeal to the United States Circuit Court has been taken by the importers from General Appraiser Wilkinson's decision regarding the classification of musical instruments claimed to be toys; notice of an appeal has also been filed in the case of an importation of magnesic firebrick, which was decided against the importer by General Appraiser Wilkinson.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held to-morrow.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has appointed Charles F. Mitchell of Chicago General Agent of the company for the States of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota.

The final settlement of the affairs of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will probably be completed within the next two weeks. The assessment which must be levied upon the companies will be light.

The general situation among the fire insurance companies yesterday was much calmer. The rates were, however, no steadier than they were last week. Some very large lines are being written by small companies.

Arthur A. Mosher of New York, Eastern Manager of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and George F. Burnett of Montreal, Joint Manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, have been elected Directors of the International Registry Company. Mr. Mosher was also elected Vice President.

Suits have been brought by Heenan & Co. of Streator, Ill., to recover loss claims for damages recently suffered in a fire. The insurance companies sued and the amounts involved are as follows: Niagara, $3,500; Hanover, $3,500; Northern, $2,500; Queen, $3,500; Hartford, $2,500; Northwestern National, $3,500; Citizens', $2,500; and Transatlantic, $3,000.

Marine war insurance rates were firmer yesterday, especially in regard to American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. It has just developed that some of the marine companies have written war insurance continually at the current rates, and immediately reinsured the total liability at Lloyds, London, for a sum seldom exceeding 50 per cent. of the premium charged to the assured in the first instance.

Augustus F. Harvey of St. Louis, the Actuary of the Missouri Insurance Department, is in town as the representative of that State in the joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, who was expected to participate, has left for the West. Commissioner Clunie of California has refused the invitation of other Western Commissioners to join in the examination.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

by order of EMANUEL W. BLOOMINGDALE, assignee of Marcus A. & David Bettman, &c.,

following valuable improved and vacant property in New York City, (Manhattan Borough:)

41 WEST 24TH ST., 20.10x98.9.

28 WEST 26TH ST., 25x98.9.

36 WEST 27TH ST., 23x98.9.

3D AVE. & 30TH ST., N. W. Cor., 59.5x60.

61 & 63 EAST 110TH ST., 16.8x100.11 each.

WEST 108TH & WEST 109TH STS., 4 lots.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway.
Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct., 11 Pine St.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE, STATEN ISLAND.

46½ acres, being 585 city lots; choice location, high ground, with superb views; 15 minutes by trolley line to St. George; 45 minutes to New York; low price; terms easy.
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Saugatuck, Conn., on the Sound.

Gentleman's country seat 18 acres, all outbuildings; garden planted. To let, furnished, for the season, or will sell reasonably. House contains 19 rooms.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. and 570 5TH AV.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET AT YONKERS—Furnished house in perfect order; sanitary plumbing; desirable location; within 3 minutes' walk of trolley cars connecting with all trains. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St., New York.

LONG BRANCH—SALE OR RENT—Furnished cottages, Bath Av., Cedar Av., Elberon, Monmouth Beach; also, desirable river fronts, $250 to $2,500. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
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American and European Plans.

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Always Fresh and Clean.

The location, on the beautiful Madison Square at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, is the most central and delightful in the city.

It is in the very heart of the shopping district, and easily accessible to the art galleries and amusements; and has direct car communications with all railways and important points.

It is less than ten minutes by electric car from the Twenty-third Street entrance of the hotel to the stations of the New York Central, Harlem & New Haven Railroads; and less than fifteen minutes to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Street Ferries of the Pennsylvania and the Erie Railroad systems.

It affords the most liberal accommodations in the City.

The American Plan will be maintained as heretofore, without change, at the highest standard of excellence. Terms $5.00 per day and upwards, including steam heat or open fires.

The European Plan will have every possible resource and convenience for those who prefer that plan. Terms for rooms, $2.00 per day and upwards, including steam heat or open fires.

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—House; 14 rooms; all improvements; carriage house, &c.; shade trees; 1,000 feet piazza; lawn; lot 180x640; price, $14,000; half cash. T. CALLAN, 440 Amsterdam Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TARRYTOWN.

A desirable country seat; house with city conveniences, gas, water, &c., with furniture, stock, pheasantries, graperies, &c.; in complete order; a choice location.
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av.

CANADIAN RESIDENCE—EXCEPTIONAL OPportunity.—Gentleman's country seat, adjoining Kingston, Ontario; commodious house; modern conveniences; large stone stables; groves, gardens, &c.; about 24 acres; very picturesque; close to lake; fine harbor; splendid yachting. F. P. BETTS, London, Ontario.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FACTORY AND LUMBER SITES.

FOR SALE—Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front on Newtown Creek; accessible by seagoing vessels; also fronting Long Island Railroad; low prices; easy terms.
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A small house, furnished or unfurnished, to lease for one or two years; west side, between 70th and 80th Sts. preferred; family, man and wife; highest references given and required. Address by letter, T. F. CAHILL, Jr., 72 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., June 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2. The terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS which *may be had on application* to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

And other women who wish to take the Harvard Examinations will be examined in New York, at the same time as the candidates for admission to Harvard University. All information with regard to these examinations may be had on application to the Sec'y of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $15.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER and COOK.—By young woman to care house for the Summer; willing to get gentleman's meals; is first-class cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. Kenny, 245 East 51st St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and waitress, North of Ireland Protestant; will sew; obliging; country or city; disengaged May 31. 6 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady leaving town desires to secure a situation for her chambermaid, who is willing to assist with other work. Present employer can be seen till June 1, at 149 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew; very willing. Call at present employer's, 6 East 58th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 11.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent, willing girl as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress; fond of children; private family; city or country. Hunter, 331 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; six years' references; country preferred. K. B., 1,026 3d Av.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; best references; last employer can be seen. 311 East 73d St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced German chambermaid; plain sewing or waiting; city reference. Janitor, 421 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French girl as chambermaid; willing to help with children; good references. Cilina, 166 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and assist with sewing or laundry work. Present employer's, 24 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent, respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. 120 West 74th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—S. P., care of Cole, 557 East 73d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent bread, cake, and pastry baker; personal reference; no cards. 219 West 20th St.; ring Flaherty's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant; good cook; washing; small family; best city reference; country preferred. 319 East 82d St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook. Can be seen all week at present employer's, 7 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good reference; good baker. 213 East 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook and plain laundress; personal city reference; can be seen at present employer's. 331 Park Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her cook and laundress; willing; city or country; disengaged May 31. 6 West 32d St.

COOK.—In private family; marketing and catering; where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference; city or country. 204 East 65th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good city references. 38 East 70th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. Mrs. Tost, 442 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—As dressmaker; go out by the day in private families. H., 308 East 33d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined North German; teaches primary branches of kindergarten, physical culture; seamstress; thoroughly competent; highly recommended by first families. Graduate, 1,334 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman for housework in small family; city reference. 394 2d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENWORK. — By elderly woman to do kitchenwork; good city references; city, country. 809 6th Av., embroidery store.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English person as lady's maid; good packer and hairdresser; good references. B. O., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; highest city references. Duchene. 142 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as laundress; willing and obliging; good city reference; will assist with chamberwork the end of week. 507 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS and WAITRESS.—A lady closing house for the Summer wishes to find a place for her laundress and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 10 East 54th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as competent laundress. Seen all week at present employer's, 7 East 42d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant as nurse to one or two growing children, or useful maid to lady and one child; willing to go to Europe or elsewhere; good sailor, needlewoman, and packer. Wood, 540 Hudson St.

NURSE, &c.—To invalid lady or elderly gentleman, or maid and seamstress; no objection to traveling; good references. Apply, by mail, to Lizzie Mayson, care Mrs. J. E. Borina, the Osborne, 57th St. and 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a nurse to take care of children and to assist in chamberwork; a home preferred to high wages; city reference. 277 7th Av., near 26th St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse to babies or grown children; best city references. Angele, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place young woman as nurse. Call at 149 East 37th St., from 9 until 1.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle, or young children; city, country; personal references. 228 West 37th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By refined and competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; references excellent. Nurse, 371 Park Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Can do sewing and take entire charge; first-class references; city or country. 73 West 99th St., Mrs. Kerr's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy young woman, Protestant, as seamstress and chambermaid; accustomed to be with a dressmaker; city reference. 216 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress for the Summer either as waitress or parlormaid. Can be seen from 11 to 1 on Wednesday, at 128 West 44th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house desires places for two competent girls, whom she highly recommends. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family. Call, between 3 and 4 o'clock, 11 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—Disengaged June 1; can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 62d St., 10 to 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WOULD LIKE TO find a situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Butler, Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; single; age 35; thoroughly competent; disengaged June 1 on account of family going to Europe, who will recommend. L. A., 204 West 89th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference. P. T., care of Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss butler; twenty-eight; is competent in his work; good references. Joseph, 17 East 67th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. L., 5 East 73d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent and trustworthy in every respect; willing, obliging; 8 years' A1 city references; 4 years with last family, who have gone abroad. Simpson, 300 East 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; generally useful; city or country; moderate wages; first-class references. Coachman, 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; single; steady position; A1 man; well up in his business; can be highly recommended by last employer, a well-known banker. J., 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, reliable single Frenchman as coachman; careful city driver; references as to honesty and capability; city or country. Julien, 112 West 21st St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By respectable middle-aged man as coachman or generally useful; first-class reference. Thornton, 11 West 64th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; no incumbrance; wife, cook or laundress. 208 East 41st St., Boulon's bell.

COACHMAN.—Useful; country place; competent; reliable; careful driver; willing, obliging; personal references. Cullen, 107 East 44th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; aged 35; married ten years; present employer. Private stable, 147 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawns, &c., and place generally; not cows or horses; wages, $18; best references given. R. W., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a good gardener and florist, English, 45 years, will do well to apply to Florist, Box 7, Hollis, L. I.

GARDENER.—Understands his business; A1 references; present employer can be seen. 167 East 75th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Willing and obliging; not afraid of work; first-class references. Charles. 217 West 83d St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By Japanese as houseworker or valet, or nurse to a sick person; personal reference. S. X., 34 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "America's Battle for Cuba's Freedom"; official war book; tells all about Spain, Cuba, armies, navies, war, and all great commanders; graphic description of Dewey's famous victory and his complete biography; biggest book; 600 large pages; magnificently illustrated; tremendous demand; only $1.50; commission 50 per cent.; bonanza for agents; 30 days' credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write quick. The Dominion Company, Dept. 32, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. [illegible]

[illegible]

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. CONGRESS HALL

OPENS JUNE 12. Accommodates 1,000 guests.

POPULAR PRICES.

300 Rooms . . . . $3 per day
600 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day

CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. | OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCTOBER 1.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

GAGE and PERRY, Proprietors. | Queen of American Watering Places.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES

Open for the Season June 20.

H. A. & W. F. BANG.

Address Sturtevant House, New York.

SARATOGA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

20th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 9 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,377. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

Adirondacks.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,206.

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,

OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,

Under New Management.

INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)

For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.

Opens June 25th.

Address W. H. PARKE, The WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Will open June 23rd.

GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,

The Favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort, Now open for Decoration Day and Season. Send for Booklet.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Virginia.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia.

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. WILL OPEN MAY 28.

Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

SPRING LAKE COTTAGES FOR RENT. APply, WM. H. POTTER, Spring Lake Beach, N.J.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of

O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.

OPENS JUNE 18......1,200 FEET ELEVATION

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Post Office address Pawling, New York.

Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

[illegible] WEST 69TH ST.—Large and small rooms; [illegible] accommodation; table excellent, but [illegible] references, present guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE [illegible] dining room, closets, and adjacent [illegible] house near 83d St. "L." [illegible] Address [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.

HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee. 45 Broadway, New York.

H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-law6wW&jy8

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter, in Part VI. of said court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 13th, 1898. my13-law6wW

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-law7wW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my11-law7wW

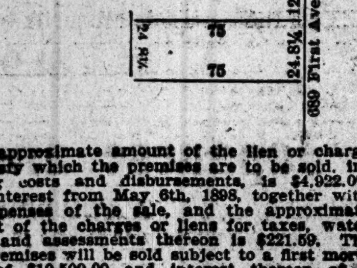
REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—AMELIA ROBISON against ISAAC LOEWENBERG and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-quarter (5¼) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and Fortieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with Fortieth Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches; thence easterly parallel with Fortieth Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of First Avenue and thence northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898.

ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 208 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are to be sold, including costs and disbursements, is $4,922.07, with interest from May 6th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, and assessments thereon is $221.59. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,500.00 and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from September 1st, 1897.

ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.

my7-2aw3wW&S&my31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

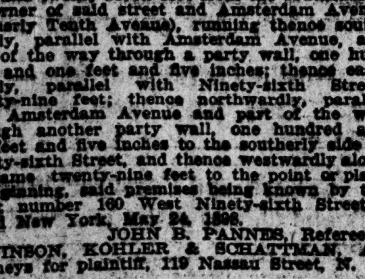
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above described premises is to be sold is $[illegible], with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is [illegible]. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $[illegible],000 and interest thereon at the rate of [illegible] per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

[illegible]

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 20th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet, to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

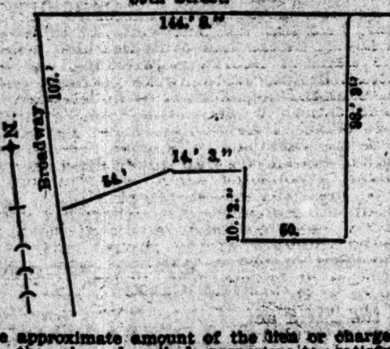
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $151,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,556.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

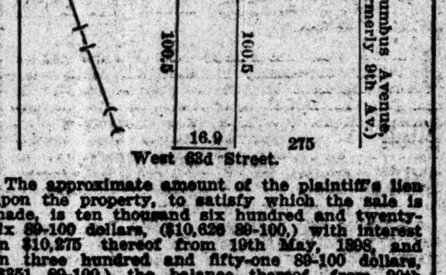
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 181 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,626 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

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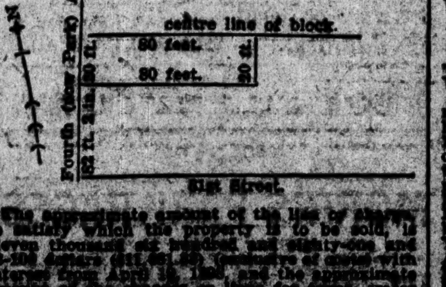
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 24 Pine Street, New York City.



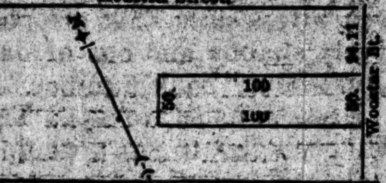
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-[illegible] and [illegible] dollars ($11,[illegible]), with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $[illegible], with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

WOOSTER STREET.—[illegible] County of New York.—[illegible] MANNE, plaintiff, against [illegible] ARD, LOUIS [illegible] and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May [illegible], 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County [illegible] 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by [illegible], Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $12,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $541.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $33,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $33,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-law6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-law6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 24 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-law7wW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, [illegible] ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

OFF, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before [illegible].—Dated New York, the [illegible] March, 1898. MARY OFF, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. [illegible], Attys. for Extrs., 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, a. p., $1 up, a. p., $2.50
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap. $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap. $2.50 up
Atlantic City, N. J......Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md......The Carrollton, a. p. $2.50 up
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 29
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y......Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N. Y. Prospect Park Hotel. Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J. S. Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (5½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
C'wall-on-H'son. The Elmer, W. B. Elmer, b'klet
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap. $3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3up
Liberty, N.Y. The Mecca, (C.O. Hayden.) Op. yearly
do Hotel Wawonda. (W. S. Messiter.) Booklets.
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster), St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap. $3 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pr. R. I. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Kensington Htl. ap. 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do .... The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep. $1up, ap. $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N.B. Barry), St. Cloud Htl. ep. $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep. $1 up
Oakland B'ch, R.I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
Old Pt. Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap. $4 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e. p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N.J. Resort House, $15 to $25 wk
Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Stamford, N. Y...Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.
St. George, Staten Isl....The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R.I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Albany Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany" will commence regular trips from New York to Albany and intermediate landings on May 27th, leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 and West 22d St. 9:00 A. M. First trip from Albany May 28th.

NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

Hudson River by Day Light.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's steamer "Grand Republic" will make a trip to Poughkeepsie and return, making intermediate landings, on May 30th, leaving Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8:00 A. M.; West 10th St., N. Y., 8:25 A. M.; West 21st St., 9 A. M.; Yonkers, 10 A. M. Round trip, 50c.

NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, May 25, Noon|Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon|Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon|Majestic, July 13, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, May 28, 10 AM|Etruria, June 11, 10 AM
Lucania, June 4, 1 PM|Campania, June 18, 1 PM
Servia, June 7, 9 AM|Aurania, June 21, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, June 4, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda..........May 28|Boadicea..........June 18
Victoria..........June 11|Alexandra..........June 25

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..........July 16

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, without change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Geo. W. Clyde, Fri., May 27|Seminole, Fri., June 3
Oneida, Tues., May 31|Pawnee, Sat., June 4

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 319 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trip Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. [illegible] W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Sat. May 28, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM|Kaiser W. d. G., July 5, 9 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 9 AM|Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Trave, Sat. May 28, 10 AM|Havel, Sat., June 25, 10AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa..........Thursday, May 26, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., June 9, noon.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra....May 28, 10 AM|Ems.....June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM|Aller....June 25, 10 AM
Fulda....June 11, 10 AM|Werra...July 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Southwark..........May 25|Kensington..........June 8
*Chester..........May 28|*Berlin..........June 11
Westernland..........June 1|Noordland..........June 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM|F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM|F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M|Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM
Patria, June 4, 4 P M|Pennsl'a, June 25, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Anchoria, May 28, Noon|Ethiopia, June 25, Noon
Furnessia, June 18, Noon|Anchoria, July 9, Noon

City of Rome, June 4, at 4 P. M., and July 2.

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOHAWK..........May 28
MOBILE..........June 4
MASSACHUSETTS..........June 11
MANITOBA..........June 18
MINNEWASKA..........June 25

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00, P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., ‡1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 844 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE CITY'S DEBT LIMIT

Corporation Counsel Whalen Gives His Final Ruling on Contract Obligations.

LIMIT WAS NOT EXCEEDED

All the Contracts Made Under Mayor Strong's Administration Declared Legal—City Had a Margin of $10,000,000.

Corporation Counsel Whalen wrote a further opinion yesterday on the debt limit question in reply to a communication from Controller Coler. His opinion practically decides that the former City of New York had not nearly reached its constitutional debt limit and that there is yet a margin that would justify the city entering into contracts for the construction of the underground scheme of rapid transit. According to Mr. Coler's reading of the situation last week, the city was about $2,500,000 in excess of the limit on Dec. 31 last, and it would be necessary to repudiate some of the contracts entered into during the final days of the last administration.

Under the latest ruling of the Corporation Counsel—and Mr. Whalen is careful to announce that in each opinion he has rendered he has decided specific points only—no contracts the liability upon which is due only as the work progresses can be included among the city's obligations. Contracts for work which may be peremptorily stopped Mr. Whalen decides come under the same ruling, and must be omitted from the list of the city's liabilities. As there is more than $12,000,000 of such contract liabilities included in Mr. Coler's statement of last month the opinion shows that at the end of last year New York had a margin of about $10,000,000.

Every Contract Made by Strong Is Legal.

Mr. Coler invited the opinion on receipt of a communication from Sheehan & Collin, attorneys for certain contractors. He is now satisfied that every contract without exception entered into by Mayor Strong for the city was legally executed and must be carried out. In his opinion Mr. Whalen says:

> I assume that your communication is meant to direct my attention to the claims made by Messrs. Sheehan & Collin in order that I may pass upon the legal questions involved. This being the case, I will state my opinion upon the two most important points. In the first place, I will remind you to avoid any misapprehension of the attitude of this office upon the question of the city's debt. The main question discussed in my letter to you of March 31 was as to the contract and bond liability of the city. I there held that liability evidenced by bonds and contract liability stood upon the same footing as regarded the Constitutional prohibition then under discussion. I cited many authorities on this question, and might have cited as many more, to show that this contention was correct.
>
> Had the matter been simply one concerning a private client, no lawyer would have deemed it necessary to go into any very lengthy citation of authorities to show that the form of a debt is entirely immaterial upon the question whether or not a debt exists, nor would it have required very much reasoning to show that a person who owes for money borrowed, or who has made for value received promissory notes, payable in the future, is just as much indebted as the person who has signed a bond for the payment of money loaned.
>
> In the light of the unanimity of the decisions of all the courts which have passed upon this question, I have no doubt of the correctness of my ruling in the letter in question. Nor have I any doubt upon the further proposition that a sum of money owing and payable in future is as much a debt as money due presently.

The Exceptions.

The only exceptions to these rules are cases where the city has some option as to proceeding further with a contract, cases in which it can terminate its contract and cut short further liability. Starting from these propositions, I will now consider the questions suggested by the letter of Messrs. Sheehan & Collin, who claim that the following two classes of contracts cannot be included in the computation of the city debt for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Constitutional debt limit has been exceeded:

First—Contracts containing a "suspension" clause.

Second—Contracts based on estimates of quantities not only of the amount of work to be done, but of the character and amount of the various classes of work, where the work is to be paid for by some unit of measurement, as for instance, so much per cubic yard of earth, and so much per cubic yard of rock excavation.

First, as to "suspension" contracts.

It is perfectly true that under most contracts the city has the right of suspension, and that it could, when the debt limit was reached, call a halt and wait until more favorable circumstances would allow a resumption of work.

Unfortunately, it has simply a right of suspension, and not of abandonment; that is, a right to postpone the incurring of further liability, but not to relieve itself of that liability. As I have already stated in my prior opinion, the test of power to contract and to incur liability, must be as of the time of incurring of the liability itself; that is, of the making of the contract, and I am much impressed with the danger, practical as well as legal, of allowing the question of whether the debt limit has been reached to float around in an indefinite way and be dependent upon a variety of circumstances.

I think that such a situation of uncertainty would be very detrimental to the city's credit, for it would be almost impossible for any intending lender of money, upon the city's securities, to ascertain whether or not, at any given time, the city had passed its debt limit. There are, as far as I know, no decisions of the courts upon this question, which is novel as well as important, but I do not see my way clear to advise you without the submission of the question to the courts, that the "suspension" feature alone takes contracts out of the class of liabilities to be included in ascertaining the debt limit.

Of course, in the class of contracts which allow a complete abandonment, the ruling might be different, and they would not be among the items to be computed in ascertaining the debt limit. I do not understand, however, that the question above mentioned covers the latter class of contracts, which are comparatively few in number.

A Different Kind of Contracts.

The second question suggested in the letter of Messrs. Sheehan & Collin is one, however, which presents a very different aspect; that is, contracts for estimated quantities of certain kinds of work which are to be paid for by units of measurement. The ordinary contract for excavation is one of this character. It is true that an estimate is made by the department letting the contract of the cubic amount to be excavated, and of the relative proportions of different classes of material, as, for instance, earth and rock, but this estimate has, and can have, no certainty.

The two extremes of contract liability may be found in, on the one hand, a contract for doing a complete work for a sum certain; as, for instance, erecting a building, and a contract such as I have described for excavation, payable by units of measurement of quantities.

In my opinion the latter class of contracts is not within those to be taken into account in ascertaining the debt limit. The reason for taking them out of the class in question is not that they are future liabilities, but that they are uncertain liabilities. In other words, it is the element of uncertainty and not of futurity, which, in my opinion, justifies you in not counting them as within the Constitutional limit.

It cannot be denied that at the time of the making of such contract some kind of liability arises on the part of the city, whether it be called an obligation or a debt is of very little importance, but what is of great importance is that the amount of the debt can never be known, except as the work progresses. To avoid any misconception I will say that I do not mean to hold that the obligation or debt in such a case accrues from time to time as the quantities are ascertained.

On the contrary, in this as in all other cases the liability accrues at the time of the making of the contract. But, while the mere fact of liability exists, the amount is so indefinite and uncertain that it cannot be ascertained with any reasonable certainty, except as the work progresses, and, as I have said, until the amount can be ascertained, it cannot be included in any computation of the city's debt.

I do not, of course, know whether or not the large amount stated by Messrs. Sheehan & Collin in their letter as being the amount of such contracts is correct; in fact, I have reason to believe that it is very much overestimated, because they have included in that amount contracts which are not strictly of the class I have mentioned.

I confine my opinion upon this point to such contracts as really concern what might be termed "unbalanced" quantities; that is to say, contracts in which the compensation is estimated upon units of work, the amount of which can never be known, except as the work progresses.

Two Good Examples.

The two contracts mentioned in your letter to the Mayor in the passage hereinbefore cited, namely, the aqueduct contracts, for the Cornell Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir, are very good examples of contracts which, in my opinion, should be excluded in computing the amount of city debt for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the debt limit has been passed.

A more doubtful class of contracts, and which should not, in my opinion, be excluded in ascertaining the debt limit, are contracts which, although partly founded upon estimated quantities and units of measurement, yet also are in part based upon easily ascertainable quantities, as, for instance, for the construction of a bridge. [illegible] there might be a difficulty in computing [illegible] the amount of excavation and embankment, but none whatever in ascertaining the amount of iron or stone work which is to go into the bridge. The same ruling would apply to the case of a viaduct, the largest part of the cost of which might be the cost of metal or stone construction. In such cases as these, where there is doubt, the contract should not be excluded in ascertaining the amount of the debt.

LEGAL NOTES.

SALE OF GOOD WILL OF FREIGHTING BUSINESS.—Pierre A. Brett brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $800 under a contract made in 1894 between him and Martin C. Ebel and William G. Brett, whereby he transferred all his interest and good will in the business of freighting vessels to Port au Prince and Brett's Line of Haiti packets. For the term mentioned plaintiff agreed not to solicit freights, or do any business with Port au Prince in or from any place or places in the United States east of the Mississippi River, except as broker. The defendants agreed to pay him $1,800 a year in equal monthly installments. After the plaintiff proved on the trial the execution of the contract and performance on his part the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the contract was nudum pactum, and was contrary to the act of Congress of July, 1890, "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." The First Appellate Division has ordered a reversal of the judgment, holding that the dismissal was erroneous. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, said: "The defendants claim that the right to solicit freight to Port au Prince was not a right that the plaintiff could sell, and consequently that it furnished no valid consideration for the contract in question. The contention proceeds upon a misconception of the nature and scope of the contract. What plaintiff then sold to the defendants was the good will of his freighting business. He had been engaged in this business for some fifteen years, and he was well known in it. The business was a valuable one, and its good will was essentially desirable. The defendants also contend that the contract was without consideration, because no material 'plant' was involved in the transaction. But the good will of a business may be sold independently. A physician may sell the good will of his practice without selling his office furniture or his surgical instruments. So a lawyer may sell the good will of his clientage without selling his library. The same rule applies to the good will of a mercantile business; in fact, to good will generally." (143 N. Y., 488; 127 N. Y., 480; 107 N. Y., 244.) The Court held also that the contract was not in contravention of the Federal Anti-Trust act. "If that act were to be construed literally and technically," Justice Barrett said, "so as to embrace such a contract as the present, it would involve consequences most harmful to the commercial community—consequences which, in our judgment, were never contemplated by the lawmakers."

* * *

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SUE THE CITY.—The complaint in an action brought by Agnes Sheehy, to recover damages from the city for personal injuries claimed to have been received by falling into a hole in the sidewalk upon a city street, contained an allegation that before the suit was begun notice of intention to bring it and the time and place where the injuries were received was filed with the Corporation Counsel. The notice stated that the accident occurred on the west side of Washington Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, on Sept. 22, 1894; that there was a deep hole in the sidewalk, and that the gas was not lighted. The Court ruled on the trial that this notice was not a compliance with the statute, and dismissed the complaint. That decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, in which he said: "The requirements of the statute are clear and plain. The paper must contain a notice of an intention to commence an action. That particular language is required by law. In each case the question presented is whether, looking at the notice, there is contained in it the statement required. It is not to be helped out by an inference from what is ordinarily done by men, or by a suggestion that, unless such intention existed, the notice would not have been served. The simple question is, whether the notice itself contains the essential statement. To go outside of the paper itself and to permit that question to be determined by inference not contained in it would be to add an element of uncertainty to each one of these cases, which is not required or permitted." Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Ingraham, held that the notice sufficiently expressed an intention to commence an action. "It did not literally use these words, but it used words which in their connection conveyed the same meaning. It stated that Mrs. Sheehy claimed and demanded from the city $5,000 for personal injuries sustained by her falling upon one of the sidewalks. This notice was addressed to the law officer of the city, and was signed by Mrs. Sheehy's attorneys. It imported not a mere idle assertion of a claim, but an intention to pursue and recover it."

* * *

THE SELLER'S TITLE WAS NOT GOOD.—Moses Arndstein agreed, on Sept. 10, 1895, to sell Bertha Dworsky the lot 49 Allen Street. The latter appeared on the day fixed, ready to perform her part, but refused to accept the title offered by Arndstein, because she claimed it was not marketable in particulars then specified. She brought suit to have the contract set aside, to relieve herself from obligation under it, and to recover the moneys she paid upon it and her expenses. The defendant, in his answer, claimed that his title was good and asked for affirmative relief by way of specific performance by plaintiff. The Court, on the trial, adjudged that the title was marketable and that defendant was entitled to judgment on his counter-claim, requiring plaintiff to specifically perform. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of that judgment. It appeared that defendant's title was through Henry Wisendanger, who in January, 1866, obtained a deed of the property from Daniel Porr. Wisendanger died in 1887, leaving a will, and the devisees under the will brought a partition action. The defendant got his title from a grantee upon the sale in partition, so that his title depends entirely upon the will of Wisendanger. By that will the property was given to testator's consort, Phillipine Custen, for her life or as long as she remained his widow, and after her death it was to go to his four children by her. Elizabeth Wisendanger, to whom Henry Wisendanger was married in 1866, was living at the time of the trial. The couple had never been divorced, and they were husband and wife at the time of his death. They had no children, but Henry had a brother, named Rudolph, who was living in 1866. The appellate tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, held that the objection that the will was not conclusive as to the title to this property was well taken, because the proper parties had not been made parties to the proceeding for its probate. So far as Elizabeth and Rudolph were concerned, this judgment has no effect whatever upon their title. The defendant having failed to show a valid will, properly executed, the parties to the partition had no title as against the heirs at law of Henry Wisendanger, and, while the judgment in partition disposed of the rights of the parties to it as between themselves, it had no effect upon the rights of Henry's heirs-at-law, who were not parties to it, and therefore it could not be relied upon as establishing the title, which, but for the will, would not exist.

* * *

DISCONTINUING CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings instituted in 1896 in the Supreme Court to acquire title to lands on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, for a public park, under the laws of 1887, were abandoned on March 31 last, the resolution under which the matter was inaugurated having been revoked. The owners of the several parcels of land which were proposed to be taken, having been to considerable cost and expense in the taking of testimony as to the values of such property, claimed that the proceedings could not be withdrawn without application to the Court, and without provision for the expenses incurred by the land owners. Justice Kellogg, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday held that the Greater New York charter did not give power, as claimed by the city authorities, to discontinue such proceedings without order of the Court. He held that the authority given in the charter to the Board of Public Improvements to "discontinue any and all legal proceedings taken" may not be construed as a legislative attempt to curtail the Constitutional powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but a statutory declaration of the power in such bodies to stop such proceedings before title was actually passed, and that it was not intended to debar the Court from ordering a reference to determine the costs and expenses of the adverse party, and direct judgment therefor. Such a reference is therefore directed, as provided by Section 3,240 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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THEOLOGICAL ALUMNI MEET

Report on the Controversy Between General Seminary Trustees and Alumni Association.

TRUSTEES DO NOT WANT FUND

Waiting for Decision from Court of Appeals as to Disposition of It—Dean Hoffman's Annual Report—Commencement Exercises To-day.

The Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary met in Sherred Hall yesterday morning and elected officers for the coming year. The Executive Committee, composed of Frederick B. Van Kleeck, Elliot White, Joseph H. Smith, W. M. Hughes, C. M. Belden, Nelson R. Boss, J. Nevett Steele, Alban Richey, and John Keller, to which had been intrusted the duty of attempting to settle the controversy long existing between the Alumni Association and the Trustees of the seminary in the matter of the Alumni Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and the fund for its support, made a report.

This report states that "upon the submission to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department of an agreed statement of all facts bearing upon the controversy, the position consistently maintained by the Alumni Association was sustained by the unanimous decision of the Judges, who held that the action of the Trustees of the seminary in refusing to act upon nominations duly made by the Alumni Association was a breach of trust, and that the Alumni Association was entitled to a return of the professorship fund, with all its accretions."

The committee gives a history of the controversy, from the raising and transferring of the fund, amounting to $25,476.85, in July, 1883, to the decision by the Appellate Division on Feb. 11, 1898, when Justice McLaughlin delivered the opinion, the entire Court concurring. That opinion concluded as follows:

> We therefore conclude that when this fund was offered to the defendant a trust was created which the defendant has violated by refusing to apply and use the fund according to the terms upon which it was offered and to which it assented when it received the same; and that in view of the peculiar provisions of the agreement, and the fact that it comes before us on a submission, this Court does not deem it practicable to direct a specific performance, but instead it remits the parties to their original positions, by directing that the defendant pay over and deliver to the plaintiff the fund which it received in 1883, together with any and all accumulations of interest thereon. Judgment to that effect should be directed against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

Case Carried to Court of Appeals.

The committee's report concludes thus:

> On March 2, 1898, judgment was duly entered, whereby it was ordered, in substance, that the defendant make over, assign, transfer, surrender, and deliver up to the plaintiff the sum of $25,476.85 received by it from the plaintiff in July, 1883, together with any and all securities in which the said sum of money is now invested, and together with all moneys or accumulations of income belonging to the said fund or sum of money now in the possession, or under the control, of the defendant. The committee further reports that apparently the opinion just quoted is not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the Trustees that they have been wrong in the position assumed by them, and they have accordingly appealed to the highest court in the State, the Court of Appeals, with a view to securing a reversal of the judgment.

This matter was not brought directly before the Board of Trustees yesterday, but it was touched upon in the annual report of the Standing Committee. Therein it was stated that "at a meeting Feb. 14, 1898, due authority was given by the committee to the Counsel of the Corporation to carry the Alumni professorship case to the Court of Appeals if, on mature consideration, he deemed it advisable to do so." Attention was called to a statement prepared by the Counsel of the Corporation, in part as follows:

> The Appellate Division decision practically restored the parties to the same position which they occupied before the transfer of the fund to the seminary, and all questions as to the application of the fund and the trust on which it was held from the original donors were left open. The present judgment not having determined the ultimate rights to the fund, further application to the courts would clearly have been necessary to determine the disposition and control of the same. If the Court of Appeals affirms the present judgment, such further action will have to be taken; but if it determines the questions raised by the seminary as to the original trust declared by the donors, the fund can be administered without further litigation. I, therefore, advise that an appeal be prosecuted in the Court of Appeals, hoping to reach there a final disposition of all questions involved. The appeal has been perfected, and will be heard in due order.

Dean Hoffman said yesterday that the seminary would be glad to get rid of the fund as soon as the Court of Appeals decided what is to be done with it. The Rev. Alban Richey, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, said that if the Dean wanted to get rid of the fund all he had to do was to obey the judgment of the Appellate Division and turn it over to him. He was ready and eager to receive it. The Dean need not have appealed the case. Mr. Richey characterized as absurdly false the statement that the Appellate Division "declined to adopt in the decision the additional matter embraced in the opinion written by one of the Justices."

Meeting of Board of Trustees.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Sherred Hall in the afternoon. Bishop Doane of Albany occupied the chair during most of the session, being succeeded late in the afternoon by Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania. Among other Trustees present were Bishops Coleman of Delaware, Scarborough of New Jersey, Gailor of Tennessee, Talbot of Central Pennsylvania, Seymour of Springfield, Ill., and Potter of New York; the Rev. Dr. G. W. Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, J. W. Brown, and Thomas R. Harris, Prof. Pynchon of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. Applegate of Newburg, the Rev. Dr. Chambré of Lowell, Mass., and Elbridge T. Gerry, John A. King, Henry E. Pierrepont, F. W. Rhinelander, George Zabriskie, Woodbury G. Langdon, Elihu Chauncey, and Prof. Egleston.

In his annual report, Dean Hoffman stated that the seminary was in need of new buildings, as there were more applicants for admission than could be accommodated. The Dean stated that Hugo Radau had succeeded in deciphering the inscriptions on the large collection of Babylonian bricks brought from Tello, and that many of them have proved of great historic value, giving the names and periods of reigns of a number of prehistoric Babylonian Kings. The results are shortly to be published.

The Dean announced that the Faculties of the various theological seminaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a view of raising the standard of theological education, have agreed upon a uniform requirement from those upon whom their degrees are to be conferred. He also announced that the seminary had received the endowments for three scholarships—from Mrs. Mary A. Halsey of this city, from the will of Miss Caroline Talman, and from a Brooklyn woman; $10,000 from the estate of Augustus Cleveland of this city; the balance of the legacy of Dr. William E. Ergenbrodt, amounting to $122,735.90, and notice that Charles H. Contoit, a Vestryman of Trinity Church, had made the seminary one of his residuary legatees, which will give the seminary more than $100,000.

The election to the Chair of the Glovina Rossell Hoffman Professorship of the Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament resulted, after five or six ballots, in the choice of the Rev. Isbon T. Beckwith, Ph. D., professor in Trinity College. There were thirteen nominations, and the contest finally was between Prof. Beckwith and the Rev. John R. Moses, rector of St. Mary's Church, Wayne, Penn., Prof. Beckwith winning by a vote of 18 to 17.

The commencement exercises of the seminary will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The graduating class numbers forty-four.

Lincoln Club Raises Its Debt.

The Lincoln Club of Brooklyn has paid off its entire floating debt and placed itself on a sound financial basis. The thing was done by an appeal to the members, and the whole $10,000 was raised between two meetings. The matter was brought before the club for action, and it was decided to square all obligations at once. A committee, consisting of Daniel Morse, Charles Goldberg, and A. T. Stoutenbergh, was appointed to raise the money, and at that meeting $7,000 of the amount was subscribed. At the next meeting the committee reported that the remaining $3,000 had been raised. The Treasurer is J. H. McDermott. The club, which was organized in 1878, is located at 63, 65, and 67 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and has among its members many men of prominence.

In the evening, when you should be most fastidious, many of you thoughtlessly wear dress suits that are positively shabby and out of date. Don't be a "back number."

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RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACTS

Manhattan Company to Offer a Definite Proposition for the West Street Line.

NO MORE LETTER WRITING

The Extension Committee of the Company Decides to Comply with the Request of the Board—Mr. Gould's Position.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, composed of George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Robert M. Gallaway, and Marcellus Hartley, met at noon yesterday to formulate a reply to the letter received last Saturday from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, demanding a reply to the propositions submitted by the board in the form of contracts such as the Manhattan Company would be willing to accept. As was predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the committee decided to comply with the request, and it was determined to submit to the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-morrow a form of contract for the construction of the West Street and ferry connecting route. Forms for the contracts for the other proposed extensions of the Manhattan lines will be prepared as rapidly as possible, with a view to an early agreement upon the entire scheme of improvements contemplated by the company.

The following statement was made yesterday by a member of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company:

"There is no one in New York who has so great an interest in the subject of rapid transit as Mr. Gould. A large part of the Gould property is invested in the elevated lines, and the Gould family naturally is interested in the development of that property. We have endeavored to comply with the requests of the Rapid Transit Board throughout the negotiations, and it appears to us that the time for letter writing has come to an end, and that the question of the franchises for which we have applied must be decided one way or the other without further delay.

Will Submit West Street Contract.

"We have decided to submit a form of contract for the West Street line, which we will be willing to execute the moment it is agreed to by the Rapid Transit Commission. We are at work upon the other proposed contracts, but it will require some time to reduce them to the proper form. In the meantime, we may be able to learn if it will be worth while to continue the negotiations by the spirit in which the West Street contract is received.

"There are many questions entering into the acceptance of these franchises which apparently have been lost sight of by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The Manhattan Railway Company has learned some lessons from bitter experience. We do not propose to enhance the value of property adjacent to the new lines which we may construct and at the same time pay heavy damages to the abutting property owners. We are willing to furnish the benefits of rapid transit to the outlying districts, but not until we can obtain the easements which will assure us that the persons whose lands are increased in value by the lines which we propose to construct will not demand compensation from us for the improvement of their property."

Three Years for Completion.

The form of contract for the West Street and ferry connecting route which will be submitted by the Manhattan Railway Company to the Rapid Transit Commission to-morrow will be about twice the length of the contract prepared by the attorneys of the Rapid Transit Commission, and will provide for many contingencies, both from a legal and an engineering standpoint, which were unmentioned in the original document. The company will offer to complete the West Street line within three years, the period required by the board. A rental of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross earnings of the proposed line will be offered for the franchise. This was the rate offered by Mr. Gould in his letter of May 6, while the rate demanded by the Rapid Transit Commission was 5 per cent. Both parties, however, have intimated their willingness to make concessions upon the question of rentals, and if an agreement can be reached upon the other points of difference, it is not thought that the matter of compensation to the city from the earnings of the proposed lines will prove a serious obstacle to the granting of the franchises.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Aldermen Decline to Recognize the Election of Howard P. Okie.

The Municipal Council yesterday held its briefest meeting since its organization. Within fifteen minutes after President Guggenheimer rapped for order the business of the day was completed and the session was adjourned. Councilman Stewart M. Brice was in his seat, but the question of giving him leave to go to the front was not brought up. After the meeting he said he had talked with the Councilmen and was convinced that there would be no opposition when he made the request.

Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate from the Nineteenth District, who was declared elected an Alderman by the old Board of County Canvassers Monday, under an order of the Supreme Court, applied to the Board of Aldermen for his seat at yesterday's meeting, but the board declined to recognize him. There was a debate on the question when Mr. Okie demanded that the clerk call his name, and the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to obtain an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Okie left the Aldermanic Chamber as soon as the decision of the board was announced. It was reported that he had gone to court to obtain an order of mandamus, and in order to evade service before hearing from the Corporation Counsel the board adjourned without entering on the scheduled business of the day.

THE MENOCAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Defendant Asserts that Contractors Did Not Follow His Instructions.

At the court-martial of Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal yesterday the defendant was the only witness examined. He told of his professional career and then of his experiences with the timber dock.

He said he was assigned to the navy yard in 1895, but knew nothing of the details of the plans for the timber dock which was to be constructed. After obtaining a knowledge of the work, he applied to the department for the appointment of an assistant in whom he could place confidence, but this was denied. He said this placed him in the position of having to rely upon the daily reports of the leveler who looked after the pile driving.

He declared that the reported faulty condition of the piles after they had been driven would not have existed if the contractors had followed his instructions.

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ALTERING AND RELAYING.

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THE TROOPING of the COLORS with
SOUSA AND HIS BAND,
Grand Chorus of 500. United States Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. British Grenadiers, Scotch Pipers, Cuban Insurgents, Gatling Gun Battery, Standard Bearers of the Nations.
1,000—People in the Production—1,000
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To-night, 8:15. CHORAL UNION. 700 Voices.
Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," by Max Bruch.
Soloists: Miss Bernardine Sargent, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, Mr. Ffrangcon Davies.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50

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